Rs. 170 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction
It is bound to give satisfaction
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL VI NO. 78 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in Engnd.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.
For Sailings and Freight apply to
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan)
HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421
Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.
For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 23,700,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Dairen (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Harikow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shimonoseki
Kobe	New York	Tientsin
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tokyo
Kaiyuan	Pekin	Tsingtau
	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN,

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Kwala Lumpor	Canton
Karachi	Ipoh	Foochow
Delhi	Klang	Hankow
Amritsar	Seremban	Peking
Rangoon	Taiping	Tientsin
Tavoy		Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Bangkok
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Iloilo	Puket
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.
The CORPORATION grants DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principle commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
J. KEENAN,
Agent.
Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpar
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Rangoon
Delhi		Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
E. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$19,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£21,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkow
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yleilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

INSURANCE

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
Branches and Agencies:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Sukkur, Ajmer, Karachi, Bombay, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bankipur, Poona, Mangalore, Calcutta, Bangalore.
Funds exceed .. .. .. Rs. 25,00,000
Surplus about.. .. .. „ 1,00,000
Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured etc.
Pushing Agents wanted all over India.
Bharat Buildings, Lahore.
K. C. VIDYARTTI,
Manager.
Poona Chief Agents.
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROS.,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,0000
Claims paid exceeds..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds... Rs. 25,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE
ORIENTAL,
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment
Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.
Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application.
R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.
Oriental Buildings. BOMBAY.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,
WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.
Separate arrangements for Ladies.
Restorer and Preserver of
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.
Highly appreciated by the medical world.
Open: 8 a.m., to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co, Ltd.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

'FASHION-UP-TO-MARK.'
USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."
CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.
OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of*
MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.
SILKS Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods, To visit it is a "*Study in Modern fashion*" and modern Dress materials. *You will*
Solicit
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P. M.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 2nd day of April 1918 Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dock-yard, and next to the Great Western Hotel, Fort, horses, carriages and bicycles at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), and new designed furniture and sundry articles at 3 p.m. (S. T.).
Furniture such as blackwood, rich carved especially made to order drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, panel door almyrahs, cupboards, chairs, fancy teapoys, writing tables, glassware, etc.
By order of the office concerned and on account and risk of London Agent:—
6 cases dry lime green colour.
By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Lakhamsi Khetsi Shah, Insolvent:—
Mehta boxes, gadlas, takias, carpets, clock, safe, scale, weights, etc
At 2-30 p.m.
1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature office brougham and 1 office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred handsome victoria.
1 Arab horse.
Second-hand bicycles.
By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Lakhamsi Khetsi Shah. Insolvent:—
1 8 h.p. DeDion Motor Car, four seater, single cylinder No. 1140.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.
AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S MOTOR CAR.
Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Lakhamsi Khetsi Shah, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, the following:—
1 8 h.p. De Dion Motor Car, four seater, single cylinder, No. 1140.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3-30 P.M.
AUCTION SALE OF 7 BALES WHITE SHIRTINGS.
Under instructions from Messrs. H. S. M. Kazrani and Sons and on account and risk of Salim Saul Reuben of No. 7 Colaba Causeway, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street and opposite the Government Dock yard, Fort, the following:—
A. N. D. S. and Co. 1076—3572/76 equal to 5 bales white Shirtings No. 7 B David Sassoon (delivery 15th February, 1918, from Bond Warehouse.)
D. S. and Co. 1289/90 equal to 2 bales white Shirtings No. 7 B.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

SALE OF 10 BALES SASSOON'S WHITE SHIRTING.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on FRIDAY, the 5th April, 1918, at 3-30 p.m., sell by public auction at their Sale Rooms the following:—
By order of Mr. A. Myer and on account and at the risk of Messrs. J. H. Kharmoosh and Co.
SA/1213/MM—3 bales each 100 pieces Sassoon's white shirting No. 180.
MB/1211/DSL/AL 2 bales each 100 pieces Sassoon's white shirting No. 180.
SH/1181/DSL/S—2 bales each 100 pieces Sassoon's white shirting No. 170.
SS/1160/R—1 bale of 100 pieces Sassoon's white shirting No. 170.
MB/1182/DSL/AL—2 bales each 100 pieces Sassoon's white shirting No. 170.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

SALE OF 280 BAGS WHITE JAVA SUGAR.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will on THURSDAY, the 4th day of April, 1918, sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. at the godown of Thaker Virji Madawji the following:—
By order of Thaker Virji Madawji and on account and at the risk of Tha Ranchhordas Pursotum.
MR, MBK, Bombay—251 bags white Java sugar ex. ss. Niel Neilson.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid next day of the sale. The goods will be sold at F. B. H. delivery prices, and subject to payment against delivery order.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.).
AUCTION SALE OF 100 BASKETS DRIED GINGER OF CALICUT.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 2nd April, 1918 at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction by order of Messrs. Uttamlal Tricumdas and Co., at their godown in Bhikh Gulli at Vadgadi and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Khoja Abdullabhoy Mavji:—
100 baskets dried ginger of Calicut.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale
GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1918.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 RUBIES AND 1 SAPHIRE.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 2nd April, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Seth Amolakh Khubchand and on account and at the risk of:—
SETH VISHRAM HARI OF MOGUK.
2 Rubies wg. 6 3/16 Rutties.
NARAYEN SURAJMAL OF NADOD.
1 Ruby wg. 5 27/32 Rutties.
Party concerned.
1 Saphire wg. 52 3/16 Rutties.

AUCTION SALE OF 27 PACKAGES CHOCOLATE PAINTS GRAHAM.
On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Seth Bhawanbhoy Dhanji at his shop at Sunder Chowk Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Vadilal and Bros.
27 packages each about 60 pieces Chocolate Prints and 52 yards.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1918.

CRUSADE AGAINST CONSUMPTION

MORE REMARKABLE TESTIMONIAL
Extract from letter dated 23rd March
"I believe he is marvellous in all cases of tuberculosis. He has been known to cure dying cases. He doesn't require to see you to cure you. Two nurses spoke to me the other day and said he was marvellous."
MARVELLOUS RECOVERY OF DYING MAN.
Imagine the scene. All his relations are gathered round his bed for the Doctors have said his last hour has come. At this moment my medicine arrives.
He takes a dose and feels better. In a few days he can walk. After a few weeks he goes to the Hills and writes that he can go for long walks and even climb hills with little or no fatigue.
Advanced Stage—Doctor writes after 15 days.
"I am glad to say the disease is arrested in so short a time."
ANOTHER SUCCESS.
Gentleman writes 29th March.
"It has indeed a marvellous effect in my son's case.
His weight has increased by 6 lbs. during the last 6 weeks since he commenced your treatment and I am glad to say that he is now practically free from fever: his appetite has increased and he looks much better and is cheerful. I am extremely grateful to you for the benefit which my son has derived from your medicine."
FREE INTERVIEWS.
Orient Hotel.
Thursday 4th April Noon to 7 p.m.
Friday 5th April 8 to 1 p.m. and 4 to 7 p.m.
Permanent Address:
REV. G. R. WALTERS
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LL.D.
LONAVLA.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisments are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Payable Strictly in Advance.
DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly.....	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly..	„ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly ..	„ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	„ 3-0	„ 3-8

Single Copy.....TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0

Single Copy ..... ONE Annas.

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continous supply.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial Rs. 2. Dr. Rupchand, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind. 2926

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices today, for MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Come sharp. 4

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SUB-OVERSEER on Rs. 60 p.m. Applicants should state their age and send testimonials to ESMAILJEE MAHOMEDALLY, Govt. Contractor, Deolali Camp. 3452

WANTED.—AN X-RAY OPERATOR on Rs. 25. Candidates having practical study of Electric works specially in connection with X-Ray need apply only to the MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, State General Hospital, Baroda. 3462

WANTED—A CLERK for the Surat Arts College. Salary Rs. 30-5-50. A Typist with knowledge of Book-keeping preferred. Apply to the HON. SECRETARY, Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat. 3471

WANTED for a State Band Goanese first VIOLINISTS, preference given to those able to wind instrument also. Apply with copies of testimonials to the DIRECTOR OF MUSIC, Kapurthala State, Punjab. 3472

LINO OPERATORS—WANTED good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Also a competent MECHANIC. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Press.

WANTED.—A HINDU CLERK having good knowledge of English and Gujerati correspondence and experience in cotton business and of mercantile line to join immediately. Pay according to qualification. Apply Messrs. JETHA DEVJEE & Co., Bhajipala Lane, Mandvi. 3451

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent STOREKEEPER for large works out of Bombay. Must be conversant with hardware and electric material and have previous experience as to receipt, custody and issue of all kinds of stores. Apply enclosing copies of testimonials and stating salary required to Box No. 28, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3465

WANTED—A SANITARY INSPECTOR for Viramgam Municipality, pay Rs. 75 plus 20. Only those that have passed Sanitary Surveyor's Examination need apply but preference will be given to one who is also a Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Applicants should apply before 15th April, 1918, to the undersigned. CHHOTALAL TRIKAMLAL PARIKH, President, Viramgam Municipality. 3473

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—For general office work a PARSI YOUTH, who will also have to do outdoor work and be generally useful. Apply Box No. 30, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3467

WANTED—A CHIEF OFFICER (European) on Rs. 450 per mensem and 3rd ENGINEER (European or Eurasian) on Rs. 300. Apply with credentials to SHIPPING MASTER, Bombay. 3469

WANTED.

WANTED.—At Nasik or Deolali, a small COTTAGE, FLAT or PORTION of FLAT, for a month or two, European quarter. Rent must be very moderate. Apply to Box No. 26, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3428

WANTED—A big and spacious GODOWN in or near FORT. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 23, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3408

WANTED the public to know that AIDS to NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (FOURTH EDITION revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says: "An *excellent* Dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms, and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says "It is a useful publication." Price Re. 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR at 18A. Amherst Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Harley-Davidson, 7—9 h.p., combination 1917, magneto model. Apply Box No. 29, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3466

FOR SALE—One 8 B. H. P. UNION ELECTRIC MOTOR, complete with starter, suntch and slide rails, etc. Practically new. One 30 N. H. P. vertical BOILER, 100 lbs. pressure, complete with fittings, etc. For particulars apply GOPI NATH NANA LALL, Chawri Bazar, Delhi. 3476

FOR SALE—A one storied COTTAGE, consisting of two verandahs and three rooms on each floor, inclosed in a compound, situate on Kurla Main Road, about a mile from Kurla Railway Station. Lowest price Rs. 7,000. Apply to A. M. SODDER & Co., Forbes Street, Bombay. 3468

FOR SALE—4 Cylinder Studuebaker 7 passenger touring Car, 1916 model, sparingly used, new hood, paint and seat covers, 3 tyres in good condition, 2 tyres new, complete with all accessories. Price Rs. 7,000. Write to Box No. 31, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3470

TO BE LET.

FOR HIRE.—32 MOTOR SHEDS at Powala Street, Charni Road, Opp: Ry: Hotel, each separate or two or all 32 together Apply same place. 3450

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RATE-PAYERS are warned against paying bills for Municipal Rates and Taxes without receiving at the time of payment the bills themselves receipted and stamped with the coat of arms of the Municipal Corporation. Receipts for rates and taxes written on ordinary slips of paper are illegal and cannot be recognised.

The only legal receipt is the receipted bill itself stamped with the coat of arms of the Municipal Corporation.

Rate-payers when in doubt about any payment or about any Municipal matter relating to their properties should apply for information to the Assessor and Collector at the Head Office.

P. W. MONIE,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 25th March, 1918. 3475

THE PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.
STEAMER.

READY STEAMER for Suez. Intending shippers are requested to apply for freight and passage to:—
HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO.,
19th Rampart Row.
3457

NOTICE

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC, that Mr. DYALJI ANANDJI, who was a working partner in our Karachi firm under the name of Jetha Devji and Co., Karachi, has been DISMISSED from working partnership from 28th March, and therefore inform the public not to deal with him in any way on our name, and those who will after this publishment, will do at their own risk and a/c, and Messrs. Jetha Devji and Co., is not responsible, in any way for the same.

Further, we withdraw the power-of-attorney given to the said Dyalji Anandji.

JETHA DEVJEE & CO.,
Bombay, 30th March, 1918. 3455

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RUSTOMJI SORABJI ENGINEER, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, has contracted to sell absolutely to our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim against the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, trust, lien, partition, share, easement, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office at 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without having regard to any such claims and such claims (if any), will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of redeemed Foras Freehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and twenty-three square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 23 and 24, New No. a/13527, Old Survey No. 152, New Survey No. 3/7045 together with the tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 3698 (1), Street No. 1 all which premises are situate at Chikalwady Road at Tardeo in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the West partly by the property of the Zoroastrian Building Association and partly by Chikalwady Road aforesaid, on or towards the East by the property of Shivaji Hema, on or towards the North by the said Chikalwady Road and on or towards the South by the property of the Zoroastrian Building Association and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 29th day of March, 1918.

HIRALAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3474

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. NASARWANJI MUNCHERJI CAMA, JAMSETJI BERAMJI RANA and Bai RATANBAI JAMSETJI IRANI, the Executors and Executrix of the estate of the deceased Bai AVABAI BERAMJI RANA have agreed to sell to our clients the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or claims against or to the same property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale gift, lease, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without referrence to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

FIRST:—All that piece of Government leasehold ground and the house standing thereon (a chawl with two storeys) out-houses, etc., situate at Bapty Rodd, outside the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 656 sq. yds. or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 32, 169, 170, 171, 172 and under New. Nos. 16040, 16175, 16176, 16177 and 1617 and Old Survey No. 2/4603 and others and New Survey No. 5752 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under E Ward 770 (c), 72, and Street Nos. 143, 147, 149 and E Ward Nos. 773—74 and Street Nos. 151 and 1, and bounded on the East by the property of Juvarmal Sagarmal Marwadi, on the West partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Mariamboo Shamsoodin, on the North partly by the property of Shivlingoo Hookaji and partly by a sweepers' passage and on the South by the Bapty Road or the Umarkhady Sovar Street.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of Government leasehold ground situate at 1st Kamatipura Street and admeasuring 455 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 15, New No. 16024, Old Survey No. 2967 to 2973, New Survey No. 5791 and a portion of New Survey No. 5752 and a portion of the adjoining passage and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under E Ward Nos. 1089-91 and Street Nos. 58-60-1 and bounded on the East partly by the property of Jangam Dharamsey and partly by a passage, on the West partly by the property of Shamsudin Tyabji and partly by a sweeper's passage, on the North by the 1st Kamatipura Street, and on the South by the property firstly described.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1918.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3477

VIVIPOROUS

THE ELEXIR OF LIFE

The real specific remedy for nervous debility lumbago, etc., and assured good result to internal organs, removes habitual constipation and makes the bowels free, increases the appetite and energy. Result guaranteed.

Price one phial of 30 tablets Re. 1.

A. C. M. ENIS & CO.
303, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

GILLESPIE'S
MOTOR TRAINING SCHOOL
LAMINGTON ROAD
Chowpatti.

Motor driving and its working taught under the direct supervision of Mr. Gillespie, the Proprietor the Originator and Founder of systamatic motor training in this city, and who has now severed all connections with other schools in Bombay.

NOTICE
The Empire Tobacco Co.
CIGAR AND CIGARETTES DEPOT.
(Opp. FLORA FOUNTAIN)
41, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-night at 9-30 p.m.
New Programme
MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents
EDGAR WARWICK'S Company
"THE COURT CARDS"
and their Joker
Guaranteed under the Pure Fun Laws
"THE COURT CARDS"
AND THEIR JOKER
Passed by the Nonsensor
BOOK BEFORE YOU SLEEP
Plan at Rose & Co. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.
"NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE."

AMUSEMENTS.

2 LAST TWO NIGHTS OF 2
Present Programme!
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
Gaiety Theatre
At 6-30 To-night At 10 p.m.
THE FIVE ACES
and
TOM MELBOURNE
Present
THE PARSEE BURLESQUE SUCCESS
FRAMJEE'S AUNT
From SURAT.
Thursday April 4th.
GREAT GALA ATTRACTION
Watch for Particulars in To-morrow's.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Instantaneous Success of
Du CASSE CINEMA CAMPAIGN.
Last Night of 2nd Bill. — — — — To-night at 6-45 & 10.
"THE GREATEST POWER"
The Thrilling Metro, Spy Play featuring
ETHEL BARRYMORE.
BAIRNSFATHER CARTOONS.
TWO GREAT COMICS and PATHE GAZETTE.
To-morrow Complete Change of Programme, with
"THE TRAIL OF THE SHADOW"
Featuring EMMY WEHLEN.
SAME POPULAR PRICES. Seat in Box Rs. 2. Family Box for four Rs. 5. STALLS ONE RUPEE. Balcony 8 and 4 annas. GALLERY TWO ANNAS.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THREE FINAL EPISODES
of the Great Pathe Serial
'THE NEGLECTED WIFE'
HOW DOES IT ALL END?

Are you of those who crush love for the worship of Mammon.

A Timely Warning!
to see the final instalment of the Great Universal Serial
THE GRAY GHOST
You will have a surprise of your life when you will see the GRAY GHOSTS.
Find out the Genuine One.
SEE
The Universal Screen Magazine—An attraction by itself.
Time and Prices as usual.
THE MAJESTIC
TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE IN BOMBAY
LAMINGTON ROAD Telephone 2020.
TO-NIGHT
PEARL WHITE
IN
THE FATAL RING
7TH EPISODE. SODE.
The Signal Lantern. the Safe.
PATHE'S HISTORY OF THE R—Part 6th.
PATHE'S GAZETTE
AMERICA-SWITZERLAND
EXPLOITS OF MA
TIME—7, 8-45 and 10 Daily.
Matinee every Saturday and m.
POPULAR PRICES. Special Matinee Sunday. POPULAR PRICES.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 18.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut J M Mancock, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R T Mellish, Flying Corps.
Capt G Sidebotham, Cheshires.
Lieut-Colonel F H A Wollaston, Suffolks.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW KILLED.

Capt C A Saville, East Yorkshires.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Capt Minot, Flying Corps.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt , Brabazon, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut J A Grimes, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut J B Walker, Lancasters.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut G Ashton, Londons.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut H F D Lay, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G W A Watson, Flying Corps.

DIED.

Capt C I Clark, Service Corps.

WOUNDED.

Lieut P R Asprey, East Kents.
Capt G Bryson, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut D Capperauld, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut P Collins, West Kents.
Second-Lieut J A Forbes, Lancasters.
Lieut S Heenan, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut M B Macdonald, Labour Corps.
Second-Lieut J W Smith, Gordons.
Second-Lieut C A Sutherland, Black Watch.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut H Butler, Flying Corps.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Capt F W Bower, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut T E Byrne, Welsh Guards.
Second-Lieut R H Collins, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut F W H Cooper, East Kents.
Second-Lieut W G Crook, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut D H Georgeson, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut J N Gough, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W W A Green, Field Artillery.
Capt F J D Knowling, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Capt C E Longfield, Munsters.
Second-Lieut R Moore, Flying Corps.
Capt J Rodgers, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut H C B Sandall, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J H T Shiel, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut D A S Stevens, Flying Corps.
Maj C F Willis, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut R H Yell, Flying Corps.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut A G Hutchinson, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut I J Warren, Gloucesters.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut F Flett, Seaforths.

PREVIOUSLY KILLED NOW ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Rev. N Moore, Chaplain.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut T Arnott, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J M Baird, Irish Regiment.
Rev E W Barker, Chaplain.
Lieut G E Barnett, Garrison Artillery.
Capt F H Billington, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A B Blain, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C G Brentford, Londons.
Second-Lieut W J Burch, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C H Crofts, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut W S Edington, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A L C Eyers, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut A R Fenton, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut C D Ferrand, General List.
Second-Lieut W H Gerhold, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J H Gray, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut W E Hellowes, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut W F Harrington, Londons.
Second-Lieut W D Henderson, Garrison Artlery.
Second-Lieut W Herlihy, Field Artillery.
Capt C B M Hodgson, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut G G Honeyman, Sussex.
Capt C H Horswell, Gordons.
Capt J M Ingham, Munsters.
Second-Lieut E W Jeffery, King's Royal Rifs.
Second-Lieut B Jones, Garrison Artillery.
Capt R V Kestell-Cornish, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut F L Kilham, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H V C Luyt, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G F McGachen, Connaughts.
Second-Lieut T McGovern, Flying Corps.
Lieut B E A Marshall, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J McL Maxwell, King's Royal Rifs.
Second-Lieut W F Mayoss, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut T R Morgan, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E E Nash, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut J E H Nicolls, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut H M Nugent, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut E I A O'Keeffe, Munsters.
Capt E J Osborn, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt A H S Paterson, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut A H E Penn, Berkshires.
Lieut C R Pilcher, Engineers.
Lieut R G Pluckrose, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut C D Roberts, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R C R Robinson, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H E Robinson, Dublins.
Second-Lieut A E Root, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E Rose, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieut C P Smith, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut G K Stephens, Field Artillery.
Capt P W Straw, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut O G Sutton, Garrison Artillery.
Capt A S Tanner, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R M Tate, Flying Corps.
Lieut-Colonel G G Thatcher, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R Thorn, Field Artillery.
Rev L S S Trousdale, Chaplain.
Lieut P E Tuckey, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut A C Vaughan-Williams, Welsh Fusiliers.
Capt T H Whitehead, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut M N Wilcock, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut R W Williams, Field Artillery.
Major J D Wyatt, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut H Wylie, South Wales Borderers.

MISSING.

Lieut P T McNeill, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut F G Fever, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J F R I Perkins, Flying Corps.
Major L
Second-Lieut

The follo
Acting L R. N.
AC
Probation land, R. N.
Lieut
Flight R. N.
Flight S
Lieut J serves.
Sub-Lieu Reserves.
Acting fie. R. N.
Flight S
Flight S
Fl

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee 2-20 p.m. (B.T.).
Meeting of Bombay Co-operative Housing Association, Improvement Trust Office, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 3.

Homward English Mail will be closed at G. P. O. at 5 p.m.
The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. Registered letters will be accepted up to 3 p.m. and parcels up to 2 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: "Court Carls" at **9-30 p.m. and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.**
Palace of Varieties: "Framjee's Aunt," Gaiety Theatre at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Rly. Regiment, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, to-day, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Rly. Regiment, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, to-day, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

H.E GOVERNOR'S BAND AT ESPLANADE

By kind permission of their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon, their Band will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), under the direction of Mr. E. A. Barratt:—

PROGRAMME.

March—Dawn of Freedom .... Latter.
Overture—The Bohemian Girl .... Balfe.
Serenade—Love in Arcady .... Wood.
Favourite Airs from: High Jinks ...... Friml.
Valse—Thoughts .... Alford.
Selection—The Shamrock .... Myddleton.
Song—The Garden of Sleep .... de. Lara.
Two Step—The K'nuts .... Finck.

THE GRAIN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

At a special meeting of the Managing Committee of the Grain Merchants' Association held on Monday, it was resolved to put on record the feeling of regret at the death of Mr. Khataoo Shivjee and to forward a letter of condolence to his family and close the Grain and Seeds Bazar out of respect to him to-day. He was the treasurer of the Association and one of its oldest members.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

The next monthly meeting of the Association will be held this evening at 6 p.m. at the Improvement Trust Office when the representations to be made to Government on State aid to Housing Societies will be considered. Sir M. B. Chaubal, Kt., President of the Association, will kindly preside and Mr. R. B. Ewbank, the Registrar, and Mr. A. E. Mirams, Consulting Surveyor to Government, will be present at the meeting. The meeting is open to the public.

DEATH THROUGH DROWNING.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of Fardunji Dadabhoy Javeri aged 20. The deceased's body was found floating in the sea, on the Kennedy Sea Face on Sunday afternoon by Police Sepoy Nana Tataji. The deceased had come to Bombay lately, and was not right in his mind; he used to go to the sea-shore to bathe and pray.

The jury returned a verdict of death from drowning, probably whilst bathing.

SWADESHI.

THE SECRETARY,

NATIONAL EDUCATION WEEK

BAZAR

To be held in the Gokhale Hall, Armenian Street, Madras.

From April 8th to April 15th next, will be Glad to Receive Substantial Gifts of samples of Local Industries.

IN AID OF

National Education from Patriotic Firms or Individuals.

Such Gifts will help the cause

AND

Advertise the Industry.

Please send your Gifts with Details as to Price, etc.

To the Secretary,

c/o G. S. ARUNDALE,

P. O. BOX, 904.

Adyar, MADRAS, S.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT: SECOND ROUND.

HORETS (5) BEAT R. G. A. (COLABA) (0).

These two teams met in the second round of the above tournament on the Oval on Monday, when the Hornets, who played far below their form, beat the R. G. A. team from Colaba by five goals to nil. The Gunners were expected to give a much better show, but they fell off unaccountably and had to admit defeat as stated. During the first twelve minutes of the game, the Hornets scored three time through Navin, Kale and Hyde and it looked as though everything was up with the R. G. A. They, however, retaliated and made some concerted efforts through Sgt. Farmer and Sgt. Haskell, but the Hornets' defence refused to be beaten. Midway through the initial period Kale increased the lead for the Hornets. The game thereafter became very tame, the Hornets doing most of the attacking. After ends had been changed, the military team played up and for some time many gave anxious moments to the Hornets' defence. The exchanges grew very even thereafter, both sides attacking in turn. The erratic shooting of the Hornets' forwards lost many open chances. Just before the call of time Hyde scored the fifth goal for the Hornets who thus won as stated.

The teams were:—

Hornets:—Cowton; James (Jr.) and James (Sr.); Rodrigues, Race and Fido; Downes, Navin, Kale, Hyde and Sinclair.

R. G. A. (Colaba).—Sgt. Mercer; Br. Batchelor and Capt. Hall; Gr. Saxon, Staff-Sgt. Flynn and Br. Smith; C. Q. M. S. Dean; Sgt. Haskell, Sgt. Farmer, Corpl. Harris and Tr. Dorsey.

RESULTS AT A GLANCE.

FIRST ROUND.

(1) Rangers beat Elphinstone College (6—3).
(2) Lusitanians beat Government Telegraphs (5—0).
(3) Hornets beat Islam Gymkhana (8—0).
(4) Bombay Gymkhana beat Grant Medicals (A) (0—0), (1—0).
(5) R. G. A. (Colaba) beat Embarkation S. and T. Corps (1—0).
(6) Grant Medical College beat Bandra C. R. S. A. (5—0).

SECOND ROUND.

(A) Hindu Gymkhana beat Instituto Luso Indiano (2—1).
(B) Parsi Hockey Association beat Parsi Pioneers (8—1.)
(C) Lusitanians beat Igatpuri, (4—0).
(D) Grant Medical College beat Deolali Casuals, (7—0).
(E) Rangers (Walk Over) beat Bombay Gymkhana.
(F) Hornets beat R. G. A. (Colaba) 5—0.
(G) Parsi Cyclists (Walk Over) beat Aligarh.

TO-DAYS GAME.

Republicans v. Bhusawal Ry. Inst.

CUP-HOLDERS SCRATCH.

We are sorry to hear that the M. A. O. College, Aligarh team have scratched.

THIRD ROUND FIXTURES.

(A) Parsi Cyclists v. Hindu Gymkhana.
(B) Grant Medical College v. Hornets.
(C) Rangers v. Lusitanians.
(D) Parsi Hockey Association v. Winners of Republicans v. Bhusawal.

GYMKHANA TENNIS MATCHES.

The following is the result of the match played yesterday at the Bombay Gymkhana.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLE HANDICAP.

Major Francies and A. P. Goldney beat C. G. Salman and W. R. Sharpe 6—3, 6—3.

The following match will be played this afternoon:—

Captain Webb and F. Bonsson v/s E. G. Montgomery and H. G. Cocke.

RUN OVER BY MOTOR CAR.

BUT DEATH DUE TO BRIGHTS' DISEASE

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest on the body of a cook, E. Peters, aged 40.

Lieut. James Taylor said he was going in a gharry towards Wodehouse Road on the evening of the 19th ultimo, and it stopped near the Commercial Gymkhana, as a motor car was coming. The car was going dead slow, and a man was staggering about; he saw the man fall against the radiator, and then slip under; the wheel passed over his stomach, and the car was stopped.

Mr. Frederick Fitzgerald said he was driving the car slowly; half of the road was under repairs. A few feet from the car he saw something white and he sounded the horn. The next thing that happened was that the man seemed to lean against the car and disappear; he thought the front wheel passed over him, before it was stopped.

After the evidence of the House Surgeon of the Sir J. J. Hospital was taken the jury returned a verdict of death from Bright's disease and added that the fractures sustained by the deceased through the motor car were not sufficient to cause death.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

SUCCESSFUL DU CASSE SEASON,

The second of Mr. E. H. Du Casse's series of cinema programmes was exhibited at the Royal Opera House last evening to two enthusiastic holiday crowds, who found in the fine items submitted a really fine entertainment. Of course "The Greatest Power" made a big hit, as it did recently in Calcutta, it being a thrilling spy play with the celebrated English actress Miss Ethel Barrymore doing excellent work. As a set-off to the excitement of this film were two good comics and the famour Bairnsfather cartoons, all three numbers creating abundant laughter. This bill will be shown again to-night and then an entirely new one will be put on. The opening programme, given last Saturday and Sunday, drew good houses, and picture patrons were unanimous in declaring it one of the finest ever seen in Bombay. Mr. Du Casse is to be congratulated upon providing the city with such rare entertainments.

BOMBAY POSTMEN FORM UNION.

MEETING AT HIRABAG.

A general meeting of the Bombay postmen was held on Sunday at 9 p.m. in the Hirabag Hall opposite C. P. Tank. The hall was packed and many had to stand in the gallery outside.

Mr. Ginwala, the men's solicitor and Mr. V. G. Dalvi, Bart-at-Law, were warmly received by them. Messrs. B. G. Horniman, Laxmidas Raoji Tairsee and Mowji Govindji Sheth had also been invited but owing to unavoidable circumstances they could not attend. The proceedings opened with the proposal of Mr. Dalvi to the chair. Being called upon by the president, Mr. Ginwala then at great length addressed the meeting on the necessity of forming their union and after satisfying them as to the innumerable advantages of such a union strongly recommended them to start one for themselves as soon as possible. The proposal was received by the men with loud cheers. In order to give an easy start Mr. Ginwala offered to act as an Honorary Solicitor for the union and further said that he had succeeded in obtaining the consent of Messrs. Dalvi, and F. R. Merchant, a well-known public accountant, to act respectively as Honorary Secretary and Auditor for their Union.

Mr. Dalvi thereupon said that he felt great pleasure in helping such a good cause.

Mr. Dayaram V. Metha also addressed the meeting and urged upon the men the necessity of starting their union at once. He concluded by moving the resolution to start the Bombay Postmen's Union which was duly supported and carried with acclamation.

The postmen's spokesman, thereafter, on behalf of all the postmen of Bombay in due words thanked Messrs. B. G. Horniman, Mr. Ginwala and other gentlemen who had taken an interest in their cause during their last strike and with a vote of thanks to the chair and garlanding the gentlemen present the meeting terminated. Mr. Ginwala was requested to prepare the rules and regulations of the Union and the same are intended to be submitted at the next meeting arranged to be held a fortnight hence when the office-bearers will also be elected.

A FASHIONABLE BENE ISRAEL WEDDING.

On Sunday evening, the 17th March, the grounds and hall of the Israelite school of the Anglo-Jewish Association were very tastefully decorated by the Premier Decorating and Furnishing Co. on the occasion of the wedding of Mr. D. S. Erulkar, Barrister.

Mr. Erulkar is a son of the late popular Dr. Solomon Erulkar of Ahmedabad. The bride, Miss Flora, is a daughter of Mr. Samuel Samson of the Indian Telegraph Department.

There were present for the occasion over 500 guests, Hindu, Mahomedan, Parsi and Christian ladies and gentlemen besides the members of the Bene Israel community. Amongst the guests were Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Athavle, Mr. and Mrs. Kanga, Mr. M. Saher, Mr. M. Nariman, Dr. Prabhakar, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh and many others.

The bridegroom having arrived punctually was soon followed by the bride who looked extremely pretty in her tastefully arranged and charming costume. The bride was escorted by her brother-in-law. Khan Bahadur Jacob B. Israel. She was given away by her elder brother Mr. A. Samson of the Bombay Excise in the presence of her aged parents. The ceremony was then gone through which proved very impressive and interesting.

The orchestra played an excellent selection of music and the bride and bridegroom after signing the usual documents adjourned for refreshments with the assembled guests.

The guests were received by Dr. and Mrs. Erulkar who kept everyone happy and cheerful.

The toast of the bride and bridegroom was proposed by Mr. Aston who said he knew the bridegroom as a promising barrister. The bridegroom replied in suitable terms. Later the couple drove away to Bandra amidst the good wishes and cheers of their numerous friends.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

	HIGH WATER.						LOW WATER.					
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.			Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.			Depth on Still.	
	Apl.		h.	m.	ft.	in.	Apl.		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	1	m	1	14	26	5	1	m	6	54	15	11
			2	4a	26	8			7	15a	18	11
Tues.	2	m	1	45	25	10	2	m	7	23	16	2
			2	43a	26	1			7	47a	19	8
Wed.	3	m	2	20	25	1	3	m	7	56	16	8
			3	31a	25	5			8	23a	20	5
Thurs	4	m	3	8	24	5	4	m	9	29	18	0
			4	37a	25	0			10	55a	21	6
Fri.	5	m	4	26	23	11	5	m	10	50	18	7
			6	0a	25	0						
Sat.	6	m	6	3	23	11	6	m	1	2	20	10
			7	18a	25	7			0	3?a	18	8
Sun.	7	m	7	36	24	9	7	m	2	1	19	6
			8	24a	26	5			1	5?a	18	2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

April		Sunrise.	Sunset.
"	1 (Monday)	6h. 33m.	6h. 53m.
"	2 (Tuesday)	6h. 33m.	6h. 53m.
"	3 (Wednesday)	6h. 32m.	6h. 53m.
"	4 (Thursday)	6h. 31m.	6h. 53m.
"	5 (Friday)	6h. 30m.	6h. 5[illegible]
"	6 (Saturday)	6h. 29m.	6h. 5[illegible]
"	7 (Sunday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 54

Phases of the Moon:—

		d.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	April 1918.	4	7	3.1 p.m.
New Moon	"	11	10	4.3 a.m.
First Quarter	"	19	9	37.7 a.m.
Full Moon	"	26	1	35.4 p.m.

THE COTTON CRISIS.

MEETING OF THE COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

The following notice has been issued by the Directors of Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company, 123, Esplanade Road, Bombay, on Thursday the 4th April 1918, at 1 p.m. (S.T.), when the following resolutions which were passed by a meeting of the representatives of the various Associations concerned in the Cotton Trade, held on the 25th instant, will be submitted for confirmation or otherwise, namely:—

(1) That owing to the condition of the market some scheme should be found by general consent to control the future course of the market, and that the same should be submitted to Government for their support and ratification.

(2) That this meeting having heard the various interests concerned in the cotton trade of Bombay and having fully considered the condition of the bazaar as represented by the representatives of the Cotton Brokers Association, resolve that the Directors of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited, be authorised to approach Government with a prayer that the rates for Good Broach cotton be fixed by Government till the 25th April 1918.

(3) That the ready market be open from to-day as usual.

(4) That all trading in Good Broach for April 25th 1918 delivery be discontinued until further notice and that trading in all other contracts be opened from to-day as usual.

In the event of the abovementioned resolutions not being confirmed, the following resolution will be placed before the meeting, namely:—

That maximum rates for all ready cotton as well as for all contracts be fixed forthwith until further notice; that Government be approached to ratify these rates for the Bombay Presidency and that the Bombay Government be requested to ask the Imperial Government to ratify the said rates or their upcountry equivalents, as an emergency measure, for the whole of India.

By Order of the Board,

NOEL WILKINSON,
Secretary.

Dated at 123, Esplanade Road,
Bombay, 27th March, 1918.

SOCIAL SERVICE MOVEMENT.

ACTIVITIES IN RAJPUTANA,

(From our Correspondent.)

AJMER, April 1.

The Rajputana Social Service Conference held the first sitting at the Trevor Town Hall on the 30th evening. Several notable personages were present as delegats and visitors. Rai Sahib Chandritterpershad formally proposed the Hon. Mr. Shastri to the chair, recounting, his selfless devotion and service to India, mentioning how he, being, the President of the Servants of India Society, was the fittest person to occupy the chair. The proposal having been duly passed, the Hon. Mr. Shastri took the chair amidst loud cheers. Mr. Shastri delivered his address in English, expressing his inability to speak in Hindi. In the course of his speech he asked the people to realize the importance of social service. He exhorted the volunteers to maintain discipline, give up rivalries and build up character. He also said that the Sewasamities had proved that the monopoly of social service was not of Christian missionaries only. Their holy Shastras enjoined it from ancient times.

A resolution for establishing the Rajputana Social Service League, and a boy scout movement affiliated to the League was passed. Another resolution put from the chair expressed sorrow on the deaths of five volunteers who died in plague service and sympathy with their family, was passed in solemn silence, the whole audience standing. It was resolved to erect a memorial in their honour.

As the Hon. Mr. Shastri was to go to Abu the same night, Mr. Chandrikaprasad proposed a vote of thanks to the chair. Mr. Shastri, in his reply, described how policemen and railway servants were indifferent to the people's sufferings. He referred to a personal incident. One summer noon when he himself distributed water to thirsty passengers in a train, who were clamouring for water, he was getting all blessings from the thirsty women and children while the railway servants and policemen were calling him a fool, instead of sharing the blessings by distributing water.

The meeting dispersed at 8-30.

On the 31st the second day's sitting commenced at 5 in the evening, Dewan Bahadur Khandekar being elected to the chair. Secretaries of Sewasamities throughout Rajputana read reports of social work done in their respective cities.

A vote of thanks to the chair brought the proceedings to an end.

OLD FEMALE OFFENDER SENTENCED

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira, at the Esplanade Police Court, Deputy Inspector Dyer charged a Hindu woman, Kondibai, with theft of a silver armlet worth Rs. 3 from the person of a child aged two while he was playing in Khoja Street. The accused who had six previous convictions, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, April 1st.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	1,209-8
Total up to date	26,91,662-0

MR. TILAK AND PARTY AT MADRAS.

DEPUTATION ENTERTAINED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Mar. 31.

Mrs. Besant gave a dinner last night at Adyar in honour of Mr. Tilak and the deputation. The residents of Triplicane gave him a reception this morning at the temple and later the Maharatta Association and the Andhra Association presented addresses to Mr. Tilak, to which he replied jointly. An enormously crowded open air public meeting, the like of which Madras has seldom witnessed, was held this evening at Gowri Vilas, Sir Subramania Iyer presiding, when the Mahajana Sabha, Provincial Congress Committee, the Home Rule League, Madras Presidency Association and Andhra People's Association presented a joint address of welcome to Mr. Tilak, Mrs. Besant read the address.

Mr. Tilak, replying, said they went to England for the purpose of convincing the British public that the grant of responsible government to India was a necessity of the hour and of the Empire. After emphasizing that nothing short of the Congress-League scheme should be the first instalment of reforms, he said it would be a great disaster if they were to change their opinion after sending a deputation to England. They should be determined to get their demand and might even have recourse to passive resistance as a last resort. He appealed to them for their full and unstinted support for the success of their mission.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal said they did not now go to England as mendicants, but they went there at the call of the Empire and humanity because they were convinced that in India's strength lay the promise of the world peace.

Mr. Kharpade also spoke.

ROUSING RECEPTION.

(From our Correspondent.)

TRICHINOPOLY, April 1.

The Indian Home Rule League deputation consisting of Mr. Tilak, the Hon. Mr. Khaparde, Messrs. Kelkar, Karandikar and Pal, accompanied by Dr. Deshpande, Dr. Sathaye, Mr. Vedkar, Mr. Gohalay and Mr. Khaparde, arrived at Madras on Saturday morning. They were received by Mrs. Besant, Mr. Subrao Pantaloo, Mr. Arundale, Mr. Wadia, Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy, Mr. Natesan, Mr. Kasturi Renga Iyengar, and other prominent Congressmen and Home Rulers. A procession was formed from the station to Adyar. Thousands assembled in the street gave a great ovation to Mr. Tilak. The city presented a festive appearance. The Servants of India Society was also decorated presenting the words "Long live Tilak Maharaj" in flying colours. At Adyar the party were the guests of Mrs. Besant where Sir Subramania Aiyar welcomed Mr. Tilak bowing down making *pranipat*.

In the afternoon, all public associations entertained the guests at a garden party underneath the famous banyan tree. In the evening a dinner was given in honour of the guests on the illuminated grounds of the Adyar gardens. In reply to the toast, Mr. Tilak appealed to those present to stick fast to the Congress-League Scheme thus strengthening the hands of the deputation. Any wavering would cause disaster.

Messrs. Khaparde, Kelkar, Karandikar and Pal also spoke.

On Sunday five hundred orthodox Brahmins performed religious rites in the Parthasurathi temple and took Mr. Tilak in procession round the temple with the beat of drums, the blowing of conches and the chanting of mantras, to Mr. Tilak.

Mr. Tilak next received addresses from the Mahratta and Andhra communities in the Gokhale Hall, Mahratta ladies presented him an address at the Mahratta school. He was presented with a gold watch with a chain worn by Sir T. Madhavrow by his grandson.

MASS MEETING.

In the evening a mass meeting attended by over 20,000 was held under the presidentship of Sir Subramania Aiyar. Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy in the President's welcome speech referred to the work of Mr. Tilak converting merchant communities and labouring classes to the cause of Home Rule and mentioned the presentation of 16,000 anna pieces by 16,000 workmen in Bombay. He regarded the coming of Mr. Montagu as the response to the tenacious agitation of Mr. Tilak and his faithful adherents in Maharastra. In reply, Mr. Tilak explained why the deputation was going to England. It was not to appeal to the generosity of the British people, as would have been the case ten years back, but he was going to tell the British democracy to save the Empire by trusting India instead of Japan, and granting her Home Rule which would bring forth millions of people to die for the Empire and the Motherland. He appealed to all to carry on the agitation for Swarajya with persistence, the echo of which would be heard in England and would strengthen him. He said, in concluding, that he was going to England because of an inspiration. In obedience to a call, in spite of himself, he was irresistably forced to obey the dictates of some power beyond him and trusted his countrymen over here would stand by him by pressing the Congress-League demand. Mr. Pal and the Hon. Mr. Khaparde also addressed the meeting. At 8 p.m. Mr. Tilak and party left for Colombo. Mrs. Besant, Mr. Arundale, Mr. Wadia, Mr. Natesan and other prominent representatives of Madras were present on the platform to give a hearty send-off.

ANTI HOME RULE DEPUTATION TO BRITAIN.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April, 1.

Addressing a meeting at Tanjore on the present condition of our political affairs Dr. T. M. Nair mentioned having received a cable from England asking how many Anti-Home Rule members were going on deputation to England and adding some at least should go atonce He had replied that four were starting this month.

WORK IN BRITAIN AND IN INDIA.

COMPLETE AGREEMENT OF PROGRAMME.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 1.

Writing in "New India" Mrs. Besant says:—"Lok Tilak and myself have agreed on a clear line of policy for the coming months so that he in Britain, I in India and our co-workers in both the countries may co-operate in the work for the Motherland."

SUPPORT TO HOME RULE DEPUTATION.

(From a correspondent.)

RAIPUR, Apr. 1.

The Central Provinces and Berar Conference held sittings on the 30th and 31st March at Raipur. Among other resolutions the following was passed:—

In view of the organised agitation started in England opposing the Congress-League Reform Scheme and of the paramount necessity of enlightening the British Democracy on the strong sentiments of the people regarding the constitutional rights, and the immediate necessity of counteracting the mischievous misrepresentations of their capacity and aims made by interested parties, this Conference approves of the deputation organised under the laedership of Mr. Tilak and wishes it success.

BENGAL PRIMARY EDUCATION BILL.

ADVERCE REPORT OF CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 1.

The special committee of the Calcutta Corporation has submitted its report on the Bengal Primary Education Bill. It is of opinion that the bill is not likely to advance the true interests of elementary education in Bengal as the lines on which elementary education are conducted at present are unsatisfactory. Before making elementary education compulsory it is necessary that the existing system should be placed on a more satisfactory footing in the matter of the character of the education given, school accommodation equipment and training and salary of teachers. In order to do this the committee suggests that municipalities should raise an education rate. The committee is of opinion that conditions in Calcutta are so different from those in other municipalities that separate Bill is required for Calcutta.

VICE CHANCELLOR OF [illegible] UNIVERSITY.

SUCCESSOR TO SIR SUNDER [illegible] ELECTED

(Associated Press.)

BENARES, April 1.

The next meeting of the Benares Hindu University court will be held on April 13th when important matters including the election of the Vice-Chancellor (in place of Sir Sunderlal, deceased) will be taken up. His Highness the Maharaja Scindia, pro-Chancellor, and his Honour Sir Harcourt Butler, are expected to be present. It is understood that so far the names of the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Sir Sivaswami Iyer have been proposed for the Vice-Chancellorship.

NATIONAL EDUCATION WEEK.

A BENEFIT CONCERT.

The great whirlwind campaign which the people of Bombay are promised by the organisers of the National Education Week in Bombay was ushered in gently enough on Sunday afternoon by a fine musical concert in the Royal Opera House under the patronage of Lady Tata. The house was full, and it is expected that more than Rs. 2,000 would be netted out of the concert. The programme presented to the audience by Pandit Vishnu Digambar of the Gandharva Maha Vidalaya was a choice one, and was much applauded. The *tabla torang* was an ingenious innovation which might have satisfied even Lord Sydenham, who was hankering for an "Indian Band" when he was in India looking after the welfare of the "dumb millions," before he became a leader of the Indo British Association in London.

WHAT A HOME RULER OUGHT TO KNOW.

In our recent article under the above heading in referring to the brochure "What a Home Ruler ought to know," we said that it was issued by the Karachi Home Rule League. This was an error. The brochure has been compiled by Mr. P. T. Chandra, Assistant Editor, the "Home Ruler," and issued by the Home Rule Office, Karachi. We are asked to add that the price of the pamphlet is two annas only.

COOPERATIVE PHILANTHROPY.

Under the auspices of the local Mitra Samaj and under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Yenvemadi, Mr. Narayen Rao Kulkerny of Bombay, delivered a public lecture at Karwar on the 28th March. Mr. Kulkerny explained his novel scheme of co-operative philanthropy and how the student community, without any direct contribution to the war loan, postal cash certificates, could serve their King and country and help themselves by starting a book depot society on the co-operative philanthropic system, and also on the same working system how tenant ownership housing, and educational societies could be started for the benefit of the rich, the middle class and the poor.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Tuesday, 2nd April, 1918.

THE FUTURE OF LIBERALISM.

"In politics dogged consistency is ever a doubtful virtue. When the hour of New Things has struck, these Catos, de Broglies, Eldons, bring the old cause to ruin and injure the new. Rigid conservatism is the bane of all revolutions. For my part, I shall go out of the world with a clean slate in things political and economic. Free Trade, Home Rule, the Suffrage, Capitalism, Reform of Parliament, even the sovereignty of the Commons, will all have to be recast in a new atmosphere and altered relations to each other." Thus wrote the veteran English Radical, Fredrick Harrison, in the "Fortnightly Review" of January. He, however, did not indicate how the recasting is to take place. A positive contribution in this direction was made by Mr. Asquith in a stirring speech that he delivered the other day to the London Liberal Federation. He emphasised that his speech was not intended as constituting a political programme, but merely as providing food for reflection. This provision, however, comes, none too soon, making clear as it does the future of Liberalism in the world after the war.

During the war, the party system has been in abeyance. But the scrapping of party, though an inevitable necessity in the interests of national solidarity against a common foe, has not been demonstrated to be good on its own merits. In fact the atmosphere of war has nothing in common with the free air that Liberalism must breathe if it is to exist and the curtailment of liberty, justifiably necessary to secure discipline for the safety of the State, is a negation of Liberalism. As regards Parliament, the results of the supersession of party have been no less unfortunate, though necessary for the purpose of war. It is essential to take note of them for guidance in the future. The Commons has lost a large part of its power of purse and of its control over the executive and its votes no longer decide the fate of Governments, which has become the subject of private arrangements, if not intrigues. In the absence of organised criticism, we have now for the most part irresponsible outbursts from ginger politicians in the House itself and from the ginger section of the press. Constituted authority having largely abdicated its power, the executive has tended to become a self-appointed bureaucracy whose power increases as in the growing disorganisation of opinion concerted protest becomes rarer. All these results may have been inevitable in war, which, however, cannot be an excuse for unchecked expenditure, an enormous and uncontrolled bureaucracy and the decay of collective responsibility. They are certainly not compatible with the development of democracy in normal times. They are largely the result of the suspension of the ordinary forms of government and will only be removed by the restoration of the latter. Mr. Asquith emphasised this point by setting himself against the tendency to treat the abeyance of the spirit of party as permanent and to consign Liberalism, with all its traditions and inspirations, to the scrapheap. Those who think so hardly realise that the recovery of liberties will not be an easy or automatic process and that the burcaucracy which has assumed so much uncontrolled power will not willingly surrender it to the Commons unless the latter is restored to its former position of authority by the re-establishment of parties. All parties will, of course, have to play their part in the reconstruction. But the part of Liberalism will, in many ways, be a specially valuable one. For, it is of the essence of Liberalism, as Mr. Asquith said, that "it should be able and ready, untrammelled by catch-words or by conventions or by the way of particular interests, to welcome and to help each fresh advance upon the road of progress. It is not the creed of quiescence or of doubt." On the other hand, it holds "that there is an increasing purpose through the ages, and that in the free self-development of communities lies all the hopes of the best future of humanity" and, therefore, "it is the very nature of such a creed that its articles, negative or positive, cannot be engraved once for all on the tables of stone."

Mr. Asquith indicated what Liberalism has done and has yet to do. The relations of Labour and Capital, Education, Health, Housing, the defence of Free Trade and the part woman will play—all these came into his survey. But more important than any task that Liberalism must fulfil is the work of interpreting its spirit in the unexplored world which peace will open to view. Already signs are not wanting of a response to the demands of the liberal spirit in the field of world-affairs. For what are the aims of the Allies but those of Liberalism? Therefore, there is every encouragement for those who are concerned for the freedom of trade from artificial restraints, for the freedom of the workers from industrial exploitation, for the freedom of the citizen to live his life and speak his thoughts, and, above all, for the freedom of the weaker peoples from political or commercial domination, in the concluding words of Mr. Asquith:—

Liberalism's message is not exhausted, its mission is not spent. We ought to derive fresh encouragement and inspiration for the new duties which are cast upon us here at home by the belief that when this world-shaking ordeal has at last reached its appointed end we shall see rising on the ruins wrought by the carnage and havoc of war a new international polity, based upon our own Liberal ideals of freedom and equality.

SELF-DETERMINATION IN GERMAN.

There seems to be a tendency in many quarters at the present time to take up an attitude of indifference to the action of Germany in confiscating the Baltic Provinces known as Courland, Lithuania, Livonia, and Esthonia. It will generally be found that this attitude is based on two ideas, which may briefly be stated as follows. First, Russia has concluded a separate peace with the enemy, and by so doing has proved traitorous to the common cause. That being so, there is no adequate reason for the Allies to concern themselves with the fate of any part of that country, much less to fight for districts for which the existing Russian Government are not prepared to sacrifice themselves. Secondly, there is a feeling among large classes of people that there is some real basis for the claims made by the Germans that the peoples of these countries are not only anxious to throw off the Russian yoke but to place themselves under the German Government. If the latter supposition be true then any attempt to free these small nations from the existing conditions would be opposed to the principle so clearly laid down by the Allies that all nations should have the power of self-determination. If the people of these districts deliberately choose to link themselves up with the Prussian Empire then it is not in the province of the Allies to declare such a procedure wrong. The Germans have boastfully claimed that such is the wish of the people, and they have attempted to justify to the Bolsheviks and the neutral nations their confiscation of these provinces on these grounds. In this country, in fact in all the countries outside Germany and Poland, very little is known of these people, and it would be difficult to say, from our knowledge of the Letts and others what are their real wishes. We are, however, able to get some guidance from the statements that have appeared in several Russian papers, statements made by responsible leaders, as to the real conditions that exist there, and by what methods the Germans have obtained their authority to take over these small provinces.

The firm attitude of the Bolsheviks over the question at the Brest-litovsk negotiations, earned for them the praise of all the Allies and the neutrals, and only the absolute impossibility of enforcing their terms, led them to sign the peace treaty separating them from Russia. In the Russian terms it was stated "that National groups which before the war were not politically independent shall be guaranteed the possibility of deciding, by referendum, the question of belonging to one state or another, or enjoying their political independence. The referendum must be arranged in such a manner that complete independence in voting is guaranteed for the entire population of the region in question, including emigrants and refugees." It is now well known history that the Germans, while professing to accept the principle, made such a referendum impossible by refusing to allow a plebiscite to be taken under normal conditions, that is, after the occupying military forces had been withdrawn. To the world they have declared that the people have declared for union with Germany, but they were careful not to state under what conditions such an opinion was elicited. Recently light was thrown on the proceedings of the Germans in Courland, Livonia, and the other provinces, by one of the ablest of the Russian Socialist leaders. He states that in the occupied regions the Germans rule with a mailed fist; workmen are pursued and seized in the streets and deported to Germany, where they are forced to work in factories and are treated like slaves; that the working classes remaining in the occupied districts are held in subjection by the knout of the militarist domination. The Germans took good care to see that nothing appeared in the papers likely to harm their prestige, or to influence the people against them, for after a month or two of severe censorship they completely suppressed the workers' press. The leaders of the working classes were sent off to the German concentration camps, and every measure calculated to prevent the wishes of the common people being made known was carried out with speed and success. No one, with any knowledge of the conditions existing in these Baltic Provinces, would be prepared to say that the lower classes had been allowed to exercise the slightest influence on any voting that may have taken place. It is also very questionable whether the middle classes of these confiscated provinces evinced any desire for union with the enemy, for we have only to examine the results of Germany's attempt to win over the Poles to their side. At the hands of the Russians the Poles had suffered more than had any other nationality, and it would appear that under such conditions the Germans would have had an easy task in persuading the Poles to accept their proposals. But what are the facts? In the first measures for laying hold on the affections of the Poles, the Germans opened the Polish University, but so little support did it receive that it was found necessary to close it. The formation of a Polish Volunteer Army was the next move, but they were soon forced to abandon the idea, for the Poles refused to fight against the Russians. Even the Polish Legion, serving under the Austro-German colours, attracted but a small number of men, and so doubtful were the Germans of the loyalty of this regiment that they were forced to arrest the general commanding.

In conditions much more favourable than those existing in Courland, the Germans have utterly failed to captivate the affections of the middle classes, and there is reason to believe that if the bourgeoisie of these states were to be given an opportunity of freely expressing their will, the Germans would find little support to the claims they have made.

Then to what class must we look for the element which supports a movement in favour of a complete break with Russia and friendship with Germany? The class to which the Germans have looked, and with success, is the landowner class, known as the German barons. These are the descendants of the original privileged classes that came from Germany, and have guarded their privileges with great tenacity. When Courland became a part of Russia, the Russian Tsar promised the preservation of the rights and liberties of this class, and the barons only too gladly accepted the offer in view of the threats from the classes below them. From this class, owing to their superior education, the State has drawn most of its highest officials and generals. But the bulk of the people have been carefully excluded from all rights, and have throughout been treated as pariahs. On the outbreak of the Revolution the powerful class of barons realised that their chances of remaining supreme in a country under democratic rule were very small, and threw in their lot with the one nation which is likely to support them. These "slaughterers", as they have been called, readily allied themselves with the Polish landowners, and together they have exercised a baneful influence, oppressing the lower classes, and seeking by union with Germany to conserve their position. Without doubt the will of the masses of Courland and the other provinces has been violated by the action of the barons and landowners, and no decision of this limited privileged class can be taken to represent the real wishes of the country. These are facts which are verified by many writers who are acquainted with the internal affairs of these districts, and they ought to be known so that the Allies may not be prejudiced in the minds of those who have doubts as to the policy in not accepting what the Germans declare to be the will of the people and in order that it may be understood what is Germany's interpretation of "self-determination."

Notes of the Day.

Excise in England,—and India.

According to Reuter, the British revenue for the year, that has just closed, shows an increase of £134 million over that of the preceding year. A feature to which we think it necessary to draw particular attention is the fact that the increase is contributed by all sources with the solitary exception of Excise. This fact is instructive in view of the alarming expansion of the revenue in all parts of this country—especially in this Presidency. The explanation is not difficult to find. In Britain rigorous measures have been taken to check the drink evil. In this country the traffic in liquor is one of the most flourishing trades, thanks to the encouraging protection of the excise authorities, and the failure of the Government to recognise the need for measures that will really check the evil.

The Sind Autocracy

A striking illustration of the inelastic character of bureaucratic Government in this country is provided by the relegation of considerable portions of it to the tender mercies of one-man rule. The autocratic power which the Commissioner in Sind, for instance, wields is a reminder of the extent to which un-British ways of administration are carried on under the aegis of the British flag. It is not, therefore, surprising that a considerable portion of the presidential address at the Sind Provincial Conference was devoted to the political status of Sind. The evils of the present system were thus vividly summed up by the President:

Whatever be the view adopted with respect to the political status that Sind may occupy in the proposed reforms, we all are unanimously agreed that the Sind Commissioner's Act of 1868, that has remained with us for half a century, ought to be abolished and one man rule ought to end. This Act confers powers of the Governor-in-Council on the Commissioner—usually of the Indian Civil Service and trained to be an autocrat, and his acts remain uncontrolled and unquestioned by the Bombay Government. That Government has voluntarily parted with its power to check the actions of each occupant that comes and goes. His will is supreme for good or for evil and absolute. Sind feels sequestered. She has a poor representation on the University—her educational advancement is slow—her development of Local Self-Government stunted and her agricultural, irrigational and industrial condition unsatisfactory. There can be no doubt that this system, repugnant to all principles of responsible Government, must go. Whether Sind should become an autonomous province, or remain a part of this Presidency or be linked up with the Punjab is, however, a question which, we agree with the President of the Conference, should be decided by the ablest most thoughtful and representative men in Sind.

Poetic Eulogy of Sir Ibrahim.

The universality of the popularity of the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla is attested by a noteworthy *kasida* or panygeric composed on his civic activities especially as an Indian who is equally honoured by all Indians irrespective of their diverse creeds. The poem is composed as a congratulatory contribution on the occasion of the honoured Musalman's assumption of his office as Executive Member of the Bombay Council. In subtle artistic verses the poet, Mr. Moulvie, touches with reasoned brevity on Sir Ibrahim's patriotism, his remorseless logic, sense of justice, and choice of proper words in his speeches. The poem is composed after the best models of Mogul days, although the language is limpid and easy enough to be appreciated even by those whose knowledge of Persian is essentially limited. Such pleasing efforts to estimate the popular worth of publicists is not uncommon even to this day in Northern India and other parts where the cultural influence of the great Musalman rulers who preceded the British in India is still felt. But we believe it is one of the few creditable achievements of the kind for which an author in the Western Presidency is to be felicitated. Mr. Moulvie, who is a graduate, has not neglected a scholarly study of Urdu and Persian,—an example which needs imitation, although we are not partisans of the enthusiasts who would efface English and substitute the vernaculars.

Indian History.

A history of India that will at once truly interpret the life of its people in the past and record the events as they really happened still remains to be written. Recently a few Indian scholars have assayed the task with no little success in face of difficulties of which workers in the same field in other countries can have no conception. What these difficulties are were vividly described by Prof. K. T. Shah of Mysore University in the course of his address on Gokhale day at Mysore. He said:

Much as we would like to recast our history and prove beyond the possibility of a doubt that in every battle between the conqueced and the conquerors the victory was not so easy as we are assured it was at Plassey or at Assaye, we have not the time nor also the means to devote years of study and thought before these libels against a whole Nation can be removed. We have therefore not merely to acquiesce in the taunt I spoke of, but what is far more cruel, to accept against our better judgment all the scandals that our historians are inclined to lay before us.

A Task of the Future.

This may, on first reflection, appear unreasonable. But, it is the price which India has to pay for her loss of freedom. Historical research no less than other manifestations of living national life can flourish well only in the atmosphere of freedom. Prof. Shah is under no illusions as to the necessity which the best and most gifted minds in the country are under of winning back political freedom for her.

But, Sir, I venture to think we need not be afraid of these taunts nor even of these libels. We have work before us that must be done even though we have to put up with some misunderstanding of the past. And we need not think the less of Gokhale because he chose to shoulder that great task of liberation rather than devote himself to reconstructing the past. Our task of reconstruction can wait all the more securely because when we are free our assertions would be more easily believed than now when they think it but a vain attempt to draw an unavailing consolation from imaginary circumstances.

Prof. Shah, we may add, was until a few months ago on the professorial staff of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics and of the St. Xavier's College.

A Scientific Manual.

We have received an illustrated little book on "Plant and Fibre and Fruit Industry" by Mr. J. K. Sircar of Sukchar, 24 Perganas, Bengal. It is one of the few but now increasing evidences of the new and useful trend of Indian thought which is devoting itself more to utilitarian objects than dialectic and philosophical subtleties. Brief and businesslike, the scientific treatise takes count not only of the labour and researches of men like Drs. Watt, Hunter and Royle, but also an appreciation of scientific recommendations of men like Mr. N. G. Mukherjee and Mr. Ganapathi Aiyar of Madras. Brief chapters are assigned to botanical names, habitat, cultivation, etc., of plant fibres; to uses of plantain fibre and its history; to methods of extraction; to list of paper mills, roperies; bleaching, dyeing and artificial drying, etc. The index is a valuable part of the book and the illustrations are a substantial help to the study of the subject.

Indian Boy Scouts in Burma.

At this time of day it is unnecessary to emphasise the value of the Boy Scouts Movement as an essential part of the educational system. Unfortunately, in India racial considerations have hampered the progress of this movement as of many other beneficient reforms. Government have evinced sympathy, but this has been associated, as is so often the case, with inaction. The excuse put forth is the alleged paucity of scoutmasters. Under this discouraging circumstance, the unaided efforts of individuals in this field deserve wide notice. Mr. Prasad, who is an experienced scoutmaster, is a pioneer of the movement among Indian boys in Rangoon. He has brought the boys under him up to a grade of efficiency that has won the praise and admiration of all who have seen the troop parade and seen the work of the Scouts at public functions and in the activities connected with the war.

EAST KHANDESH CONFERENCE.

We are informed that the statement that the Reception Committee of the East Khandesh Conference have as yet elected anyone to preside over their deliberations is incorrect.

GERMAN ADVANCE CHECKED ON WHOLE FRONT.

BETWEEN MONTDIDIER AND MOREUIL.

FRENCH FIRE MOWS DOWN ENEMY BATTALIONS

GERMANS CHECKED BETWEEN MOREUIL AND LASSIGNY.

NUMEROUS PRISONERS TAKEN.

The news to-day is again of repeated failures of fierce onslaughts on the British and French fronts and bloody repulses of massed attacks. Here and there, there has been some slight advance on the part of the enemy, but nothing great of importance, while there have been some recaptures of positions by both French and British troops.

In the fierce fighting which began on Sunday between Montdidier and Moreuil, the French Infantry fire mowed down enemy battalions which returned incessantly to the assault. Moreuil changed hands twice and was again captured by the French after a bayonet charge. A later cable says that the enemy has fought his way down to the bank of the Avre at Moreuil. Numerous prisoners were taken in this encounter. The French also made progress reaching the approaches of Canny-Sur-Mats. Long range German guns are still bombarding Paris region. The French made progress from the South of Montdidier to Lassigny retaking several villages. The fight is now intense between the Oise and the Avre and less so in the Somme Sector. The battle on Saturday was severe.

On the British front the enemy did not renew the attack north of the Somme, but there was hostile shelling at different points on this front. A hostile attack depeloped south of the Peronne—Amiens road. Fighting is also reported to be in progress between the valleys of the Luce and the Arre. The British line has been considerably advanced east of Feuchy. A successful counter-attack regained Demuin. Ayencourt and Lemonchel have been recaptured. The enemy was repulsed with heavy losses between the Ancre and the Somme

A vigorous counter-attack restored the British line in the Luce Valley. Local operations in the neighbourhood of Serre were successfully carried which thus considerably advanced the British line in this sector.

Bitter fighting is in progress at Orivillers, Leplemont and Plessiede Roye. The French infantry drove off repeated attacks. Enemy's losses have been terrible

The unsettled weather does not favour the enemy.

The King paid a visit to the Western Front in the fighting line, spending 50 hours in inspection.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 31, 4 p.m.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., April 1.

A French communiqué says the fights which continued yesterday evening with the same violence confirmed the check to a formidable attempt to break through undertaken by the Germans yesterday. Between Montdidier and Moreuil the infantry fire mowed down the enemy battalions which returned incessantly to the assault. Moreuil was taken by the Germans, retaken by us, lost again and finally captured in a bayonet charge carried out with incomparable bravery by the French and the British troops fighting side by side in the same ranks. Woods north of Moreuil were also wrested from the enemy after fierce fighting.

We took numerous prisoners in this region. It is confirmed that the check to the enemy between Moreuil and Lassigny was complete. We succeeded in progressing to the approaches of Canny-sur-Mats. The picked division which retook Leplemont and retained it against all assaults took 700 prisoners.

ENEMY BOMBARDING PARIS REGION.

A German long range gun continued to bombard the Paris region in day time, Saturday. Eight were killed including four women and thirty-seven were injured including nine women and seven children.

BITTER FIGHTING AT ORVILLERS.

ENEMY'S TERRIBLE LOSSES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Mar. 31.
Recd. 12-45 p. m. April 1.

A semi-official statement issued on the evening of the 30th says amongst the glorious episodes of the formidable battle on the Moreuil-Lassigny front which is being waged in the open country must be mentioned the bitter fighting at Orvillers, twelve kilometres south-east of Montdidier as well as at Leplemont, and at Plessis-de-Roye, a little village bordering on Lassigny which was taken and retaken several times. As a result these villages finally remained in our hands. Two German divisions which gained a footing in Leplemont and Park, south of Plessis-de-Roye, were driven off with splendid elan by our infantry.

The enemy's losses were terrible; whole columns were decimated by our barrage of fire. It was a veritable hecatomb, bloodier even than any hitherto experienced by the Germans. The result for the enemy was absolutely nil, our line everywhere being maintained. The movement against the French between Moreuil and Lassigny no more succeeded to-day than the similar movement on the 28th against the British before Arras. Probably the German General Staff will continue its effort for some days longer with the same desperate fury but the first day's fighting justifies us in expecting a favourable issue to the struggle.

AYENCOURT AND LEMONCHEL RECAPTURED.

BRILLIANT FRENCH COUNTER ATTACKS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Recd. 5-20 p.m., April 1.
LONDON, April 1, 3-15 a.m.

Last night's French communiqué said: The Germans, exhausted by yesterday's bloody defeat confined themselves to violent local attacks at certain points on the front. The only success they scored north of Moreuil was in the region of Hangard-en-Santerre, where they gained footing after a desperate struggle.

Between Moreuil and Lassigny we recaptured last evening Ayencourt and Lemonchel taking a hundred prisoners and capturing fourteen machine guns. To-day we have made notable advance in the region of Orvillers after heavy fighting.

On the Oise front an enemy assaulting detachment which crossed the river near Chauny tried to establish a bridgehead on the left bank, but was entirely annihilated or taken prisoners.

Long range guns destroyed an enemy train of heavy artillery in the Laon region. There is nothing to report elsewhere.

GERMAN FLEET OFF AMELAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 31.
Recd. Midnight, April 1.

A telegram from Ameland states that thirty German warships including torpedo-boats and submarines were cruising on 31st off the coast of Ameland.

BRITISH ADVANCE.

PROGRESS EAST OF FEUCHY

DEMUIN AND MOREUIL RECAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 31.
Recd. 12 noon, April 1.

The War Office states that the day was quiet north of the Somme. Immediately south of the Scarpe our line has been advanced eastward of Feuchy. It is confirmed that the enemy's losses in yesterday's fruitless attacks were heavy. Our successful counter-attack south of the Somme on Saturday regained Demuin.

The Canadians, the cavalry and the British infantry in conjunction with the French carried out a brilliant operation on Saturday, recapturing Moreuil and the wood northward of it. A heavy German attack developed this afternoon in an angle between the rivers Luce and Avre. The fighting continues.

The Germans are attacking Southward of Moreuil in the direction of Mailly and Rameval.

The French this morning had progressed from the south of Montdidier to Lassigny retaking several villages lost on Saturday

BRITISH POSITION RESTORED IN LUCE VALLEY.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS NEAR SERRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 31, 1-10 p.m.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., April 1.

A British communiqué says, a vigorous counter-attack restored our line in the Luce valley. We repulsed heavily two attacks on the front from the Marcel Cave to the Somme.

Yesterday's attacks immediately northward of the Somme were delivered in four waves but all were repulsed by an outpost line. The enemy's casualties here are estimated to number thousands.

We carried out local operation in the neighbourhood of Serre advancing our line a short distance and taking 230 prisoners and forty machine guns. We also advanced our line elsewhere taking prisoners.

Hostile artillery was active yesterday evening in the neighbourhood of Bucquoy.

HOSTILE SHELLING ON SOMME FRONT.

FIGHTING BETWEEN LUCE AND AVRE VILLAGES CONTINUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 31, 9-55 p.m.
Recd. 12 noon, April 1.

A British communiqué says the enemy did not renew the attacks north of the Somme on Sunday but there was heavy hostile shelling at different parts of this front. Local fighting secured us a few prisoners and machineguns.

A hostile attack developed with considerable force at midday southward of the Peronne-Amiens road.

Fighting continues in and between the valleys of Luce and Avre for the possession of tactical features, woods and villages.

ATTACKS IN LUCE-AVRE SECTOR.

FIGHTING EXPECTED TO CONTINUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. Midnight, April 1.

This afternoon's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig says: We completely repulsed two attacks Westward of Albert last night. The enemy persists in attempts to advance along the valleys of Luce and Avre but has made little progress. Attacks and counter-attacks in this sector were made throughout the day with varying success. The fighting is expected to continue. The total number of machineguns captured in the neighbourhood of Serre is 109.

SUCCESS OF BRITISH AIRCRAFT.

TWELVE MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN ON SOMME FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 31.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., April 1.

A British communiqué regarding aviation says the weather completely broke at midday Saturday but in spite of driving rain our pilots continued to take part in the battles south of the Somme bombing and machinegunning until a late hour. There was heavy air fighting between low fliers. We brought down twelve German machines and drove down three others The antiaircraft guns shot down two. Five of ours are missing.

FURIOUS BATTLE RAGING ON AVRE.

GERMANS REACH MOREUIL.

FURTHER ADVANCE SUCCESSFULLY HELD UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 6-20 p.m., April 1.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters telegraphing on the 31st March says: Yesterday the battle between the Oise and the Avre redoubled in intensity. The Germans following the habitual tactics of alternate blows have transferred the weight of their attack from the Somme sector which has been the scene of heaviest fighting since Thursday, to the line of the Avre, where a furious battle is now raging.

As a result of the day's fighting, involving apparently even heavier losses than he has yet suffered in any of the battles since the beginning of the offensive, the enemy has fought his way down to the bank of the Avre at Moreuil. The enemy is still held on the east bank of the Avre and except that he has enlarged his position along the course of the system, he has nothing to show for his losses.

TERRIBLE EXECUTION BY FRENCH GUNS.

French machine guns did terrible execution in to-day's fighting and the veterans are amazed at the numbers of enemy dead lying before the positions.

The gallantry of the troops was officially recognised for the first time to-night. A certain corps consisting of dismounted cavalry and infantry divisions were the first French troops thrown into the battle and it was they who on following days manfully barred the Oise valley against the passage of the Germans, refusing to be relieved when relief was offered after a week of uninterrupted battle.

GERMAN'S BRINGING UP HEAVY ARTILLERY.

On Friday night the weather broke and it rained continuously yesterday. The enemy's roads must be rutted deep and transformed into quagmires. The Germans are now bringing up heavy artillery, which has not yet participated and the breaking of the weather must delay its appearance on the battlefield.

An extraordinary feature of the battle is that it has so far been fought on the German side almost entirely by infantry. So far the Germans have only been able to use field guns and light field-howitzers and they have not kept the heavy guns inactive from choice, but because the retreating British methodically blew up the roads and bridges.

SLACKENED ENEMY ADVANCE.

During the past few days the enemy has used light mortars but little, probably due to the inability of munition convoys to keep pace with the demand of gunners owing to the overcrowding of the roads. Hitherto the enemy's quick advance has been due to his employment of masses of infantry and infantry arms, but the costliness of this fighting without bringing up artillery is far too great for him to do so for long. The enemy advance has slackened in the past few days and the gains have only been made upon narrow fronts.

ALLIED ARTILLERY REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVING.

In the meantime, our artillery reinforcements are arriving. The opinion is growing that Ludendorff's plan of a swift bloody passage through the junction of the British and French will degenerate into a long battle on fronts.

PARTICIPATION IN STEMMING GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

GENERAL PERSHING'S REQUEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 31.
Recd. 12 noon, April 1.

Reflecting the national attitude as regards General Pershing's request for active participation in stemming the German offensive the House of Representatives rose and cheered on Saturday when a republican member whose son is in France, referring to General Pershing's visit to Marshal Foch, said "Our sole regret is that we have not ten times as many troops over there to help."

AMERICAN TROOPS TO JOIN BATTLE.

PARIS BOMBARDED ON SUNDAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 1.
Recd. Midnight, April 1.

The French Government has decided to accede to General Pershing's request that American troops shall fight in the present battle.

The bombardment of Paris was resumed on Sunday. One person was killed and one injured.

CONSTANTINE TO BE PROSECUTED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Mar. 31.
Recd. Midnight, April 1.

A courtmartial has ordered the criminal prosecution of Constantine.

SATURDAY'S VIOLENT FIGHTING.

ENEMY ATTEMPTS TO BREAK THROUGH.

FRENCH TROOPS HEAVILY ENGAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 31, 11-30 p.m.
Recd. 6-20 p.m., April 1.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters telegraphing this evening says:—The week-end closed with a spell of comparative rest, although the Germans frequently attacked at various points between Arras and Amiens-St. Quentin road in fruitless efforts to advance, thus enabling the dispositions of our troops to proceed smoothly.

The weather remains very unsettled after the rains, which have made the countrysid heavy.

FIGHTING AT AUBECOURT AND DEMUIN.

The enemy launched weighty attacks yesterday morning at Aubecourt and Demuin, respectively north and south of the river Luce and under the pressure of numbers we fell back a little. On the previous evening the enemy secured a large wood northeast of Moreuil, but at dawn yesterday our cavalry was thrown into the wood before the Germans had consolidated, driving them back into the open with severe casualties. Our cavalry work in this fighting was beyond praise and they splendidly justified the existence of this arm.

Between the Warfusee and Marcelcave sector where the conflict was incessant, the enemy carried out an intense bombardment at noon yesterday, after which a considerable force of infantry temporarily gained some ground, but by ten the line was wholly restored here. A few hours later dense waves of enemy again attempted to advance between Warfusee and the Somme, but were held up and forced to retire, leaving the ground strewn with casualties caused by withering rifle and machine gun fire.

ENEMY REPULSED BETWEEN SOMME AND ANCRE.

After midday the Germans in considerable strength attacked between the Somme and the Ancre, covered by many low-flying aeroplanes which promptly attracted our airmen to the spot. This attempt was completely repulsed after fierce fighting with some of our most famous troops. On receiving reinforcements the enemy again attacked and was again repulsed.

Near the Lasyne Farm at two o'clock today we assaulted enemy positions and after a short obstinate struggle returned to our own lines with over 200 prisoners and forty machine guns. Over fifty dead were counted at one spot alone.

FIGHTING ON FRENCH FRONT.

On the right flank the French are being very heavily engaged. There is little likelihood that we shall be left in doubt as to where and when the next big attempt to break through will occur against ourselves. The Germans have probably already thrown in ninety divisions and many fresh troops are now in the line. As time is operating against the enemy, Germans may be expected to strike as soon as possible.

The first tremendous clash having failed in its purpose all north of the Somme, the enemy is now confronted with the alternative of making another effort on this front or of extending the battle further. The ground in which the enemy has thus far met with any appreciable success is restricted by the marshes and swamps of the Avre and Somme valleys. Perhaps, the enemy's hopes of advancing further depend upon the impression he can make upon the resistance of the Allies in the north and south. With each succesive blow the enemy's power becomes weakened out of all proportion to the capacity for continued resistance, but perhaps it is chiefly on mere weight of numbers that the enemy is staking the desperate gamble.

BRITISH TROOPS ASSUMING INITIATIVE.

One of the most encouraging symptoms is the extent to which our troops are now assuming the initiative. In addition to the successful affair at Lasigne farm lying midway between Hebuterne and Auchonvillers, we attacked at three o'clock this morning near Feuchy Copse, east of Arras, and drove back the enemy to a depth of two hundred yards on a front of fifteen hundred yards!

ENEMY'S APPALLING LOSSES.

Near Bouzincourt, north of Albert, we attacked a strong advance post improving our position here. Last evening a very heavy concentration of enemy was spotted in the centre of the battle-front, north of the Somme, evidently preparing for attack. Our artillery and machine guns concentrated in such furious bombardment that the enemy masses disappeared. I continue to hear the same story of appalling slaughter on all hands. In yesterday's fighting between Morlancourt and the Somme the enemy's losses are estimated at 3,000.

FIGHT OF KORNILOFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MOSCOW, Mar. 31.
Recd. Midnight, April 1.

Korniloff has been defeated in Northern Caucasus and has fled to the mountains.

(Continued from column 6.)

able to make headway owing to the resistance.

To all throughout the tour the King had words of sincere admiration and encouragement. The resting men told him that their greatest needed was sleep. Finally the King inspected a company of Royal Engineers who did splendid work in the opening days of the offensive. The visit will long leave a bright and pleasing memories in the mind of numbers of war—jaded soldiers.

KING'S VISIT TO THE FRONT.

HIS APPRECIATION OF TROOPS' BRAVERY.

NEED FOR MAINTAINING MAN-POWER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 31.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., April 1.

The Pressbureau states that the King has written to Field-Marshal Haig as follows:—

My short visit to the battlefront was an exceptional opportunity of obtaining a personal testimony of the indomitable courage and unflinching tenacity with which the splendid troops withstood the supreme effort of a greater part of the enemy's fighting power. The whole Empire will join with me in expressing gratitude to the army for the skilful and unswerving manner of dealing with the formidable attack....Though obliged to give ground against sheer weight of numbers no army could have a better heart, be more brave or more confident. I am proud of the British race and that unconquerable spirit which will, please God, bring us through the present trials. Those at home must ensure that the manpower is adequately maintained and workers must nobly continue to meet the demands.

DETAILS OF THE ROYAL TOUR.

HIS MAJESTY'S KEEN SYMPATHY AND SOLICITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 31.
Recd 2-55 p. m. April 1.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says King spent a crowded fifty hours in France. He moved freely among the troops who resisted the first onslaughts. No official programme was arranged. The King desiring to make a quiet informal visit in order not to interfere with the great flow of military movement. I accompanied the whole tour, the correspondent says. The King congratulated the hale and cheered up the wounded. The Royal mission throughout was admirably fulfilled.

The King had a rough sea passage and then commenced the tour in a small town in Northern France where various staff officers and corps commanders were presented to him. Throughout the journey the King moved amongst the divisions *en route* to or from the front and chatted in an animated manner about their advantures. When he visited Field Marshall Haig he was received by guards of honour composed of the 17th Lancers and the headquarters troops. The King proceeded thence to the headquarters of the Royal Air Service where he heard first hand of the wounderful feats and inspected the machines and workshops. Proceeding by a motor car the King chanced upon a Scottish regiment resting by wayside and chatted to the officers. He evinced great interest in the veteran pipe-major with thirtyfive years' service. He next visited inspected and chatted with a labour battalion. After that he unexpectedly met a machine-gun company.

DARING DEEDS OF A NON-COM.

A non-com was called out and presented to His Majesty who heard of his daring deeds. This non-com had maintained a position whence he could enfilade fifteen hundred yards of trench packed with the enemy until the Germans were behind him, when the non-com swung round his machine-gun and ploughed a way through and then took up a fresh position and continued firing until the rest of the team were casualties, and all ammunition spent.

Later, meeting a certain regiment on its departure the King cried out "Are we downhearted" and the reply was an enthusiastic uproar.

SOME PATHETIC AND HUMOUROUS INCIDENTS.

Many pathetic and humourous incidents occurred, amongst the wounded. One wounded colonial lying in waiting Red-Cross train leaned forward when the King opened the carriage door, looked critically at the King and then painfully extended his hand and said" I have often heard of you put it right there,' which the King immediately did. At another stage the King remarked to an aide-de-camp. 'This brings home the meaning of the offensive indeed.' At a vast casualty clearing station the King walked among the lines of stretchers bearing the huddled figures and order the medical officer to carry on, saying "let there be no pause on my account." At a certain aerodrome His Majesty inspected the American section and congratulated them upon their smart appearance. He announced amid applause that he had bestowed the Victoria Cross on McCudden on Saturday. The King talked to the motor bus drivers, some of whom had helped to frustrate an enemy attempt to recapture the Vimy Ridge with seven picked divisions including the Prussian guardsmen. He visited a resting battalion and heard the valorous tale of how they had held up a tremendous onslaught for three hours until the German commander sent back a message which fell into our hands saying he was un-

(Continued in Column 5.)

PASSIVE RESISTANCE IN KAIRA.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT NADIAD.

SPEECHES BY MESSRS. JAMNADAS AND RATANSI.

SPREAD OF THE MOVEMENT.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NADIAD, Mar. 31.

On Saturday, a public meeting was held at the Mogulkothi, Nadiad Town, when six to seven thousand people were present to hear Messrs. Jamnadas and Ratansi. There was great enthusiasm among the audience, among whom were to be seen many agriculturists including representatives from villages—both far and near in the Taluka. The visitors were accorded a splendid reception by the public. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel presided.

Before calling upon the principal speakers of the evening, Mr. Vallabhbhai observed that there was no one among them that evening who was qualified to take the chair at the meeting. There was only one person and that was Mahatma Gandhi. But he was away in connection with another public engagement and if he (the speaker) accepted the chair that evening, he did so with great diffidence.

Mr. Vallabhbhai explained that by taking the vow they were inviting upon themselves great hardships. He did not want to minimise them. They would be great and it needed all the courage they could summon to their aid to sustain them in the struggle. There was no sedition in their standing by their cause. Indeed those who firmly stood by it were people of genuine loyalty. Only the timid and the selfish among them would spurn the duty cast upon them. He then called upon Mr. Ratansi to address the meeting.

Mr. Ratansi said that not only the people of Bombay, but the whole country were in sympathy with the people of Kaira. The people contended that the crops had failed so far as to entitle them for relief. Government said that the crops were satisfactory from their revenue point of view. In these circumstances, the best course was to refer the whole question to an impartial committee whose members were not unduly biassed one way or the other, and in whom the people had confidence. Strange as it might seem, Government declined to concede so modest a request and the result was that the people had no alternative, but to decline to make voluntary payment of revenue, leaving Government free to realise the same as best as they could. Everything rested of course on the ability of the ryots to withstand official pressure. He hoped that they would stick to their vow to the last and justify the great hope entertained of them by the public at large. Mr. Ratansi gave them an assurance that the public of Bombay were solidly behind them in this great struggle.

OFFICIAL OBSTINACY.

Mr. Jamnadas then addressed the meeting. In the course of his speech, he referred to the Chairman's remark that there was no one beside Mr. Gandhi fit to preside at the meeting. For his part, he ventured to assert that there was no one among them who was competent to give them any advice except Mr. Gandhi. The Chairman had said that they had come there to advise the people of Kaira. He (the speaker) thought otherwise. They had not come to offer them any advice or precept. They had rather come to meet those who had manfully followed the straightforward advice of Mr. Gandhi and taken up the vow of Passive Resistance. By their action they had earned great glory for themselves and brought added lustre to their country. They had come with the desire of meeting those who had made the great sacrifice. He had visited the previous day some villages and he thought it was his good fortune to meet in remote out of the way places some of India's heroes. He thought that if they stuck to truth to the last, they would not only bring benefit to their own district, but earn glory for the whole country. The issue before them was quite clear. Government asked them to pay up the revenue, no matter what had become of the crop. The people insisted on the other hand that as the crops had been miserably poor and disappointing, Government had no business to demand the payment of revenue. He believed that the people were right in their contention. First of all, Messrs. Goculdas Parekh and Patel had made enquiries Then there were the members of the Servants of India Society with theirs. Not satisfied with the results of either, Mr Gandhi himself had undertaken an enquiry, and after taking the most elaborate precautions, so as to obtain an accurate insight into the condition of the people and the crops had come to the conclusion that the crops had failed to such an extent as to warrant in many cases wholesale remission of land revenue, and that Government had no right to collect the revenue. While they—the people—adhered to truth, the officials were obstinate in their opinion and were determined to force people to pay up the revenue. By yielding to Government pressure under these circumstances they would be doing, he thought, irreparable injury to themselves and to their fellow-subjects in other parts of the country.

Proceeding, Mr. Jamnadas observed that it was their duty to adhere to truth at all events. Truth is one and indivisible and they could not swerve from it even at the risk of death. A lover of truth would not yield to an even higher power than Government itself. He was of the opinion that it was unmistakably the duty of every true and sincere Indian to take his full share in this struggle for the vindication of truth. By doing so they were conferring no favours, no obligations on the people of Kaira. On the other hand, they were merely availing themselves of a great opportunity of discharging their duty at the right moment.

He knew that by adhering to their resolve, the people of the district were calling upon their own heads the wrath of officials and in its trail many trials and sufferings. It would expose them to the risk of losing their property and undergoing many external miseries. But by being fearless and true to their resolve they would have the supreme satisfaction, which was even more precious, of having done their duty. He knew the people of Kaira would far rather prefer to stand by truth, regardless of all consequences than incur the odium of having broken their blighted word. By doing so, they would not be guilty of any sedition or disloyalty, on the contrary they were showing perfect loyalty to Government. The British Government, as they were all aware, was fighting in Europe for the independence of Belgium and the rights of smaller nationalities in Europe. It was fighting for justice and had upheld the cause of righteousness. At the sacrifice of thousands of men and millions of pounds, the British Government was trying to vindicate justice from the clutches of German aggression. To fight on the one hand for the rights of smaller nationalities and put down the rights of helpless people on the other was inconsistent. Man-made laws might be just or unjust, they could be changed, but divine laws were immutable and inviolable and wherever they were broken, the evil consequences never escaped the wrong-doer. He was a staunch well-wisher of Government and as such he hoped that by pointing out to Government the grave injustice they were doing here, he was doing a duty imposed upon every loyal subject. And the people were showing unquestionable loyalty to Government by resisting ill-considered and ill-advised pressure from Government officials to do a thing that was manifestly wrong. He exhorted them to bear this in mind and stick to truth at all risks and costs.

After a few concluding remarks the meeting terminated. The presence of Motiram Trumbakram of Wadthal, whose *Sanadia* land had lately been forfeited, was received with great enthusiasm and he was repeatedly cheered by the audience. Many people signed the pledge at the close of the meeting.

THE PEOPLE'S SPIRIT.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NADIAD, April 1.

The campaign of coercion has already commenced, and since the wider publicity given in the "Bombay Chronicle" to the high-handed acts of officials in the villages of the Kaira district their aggressive propensities appear to have received a fillip. Subsequent to the visit of Messrs. Jamnadas and Banker to the village of Torna, two of the leading men in the village were singled out for punishment and their lands have been attached. One of the two, Kevalbhai, who is the principal leader of the village, received the news with a stout heart, and in honor of the event gave a party in the village to which all the villagers were invited. At Wadthal, too, the same thing happened and as has already been stated, the alienated land belonging to Motiram Trumbakram has been forfeited. But these people have taken their misfortune in a spirit of calm resignation and are not at all downcast.

In the Matar Taluka, the head clerk—Mr. Muljibhai Dayaram—went to Tranaja village on Saturday and vainly tried to persuade people to sign the "5th April Petition"—which formed the subject of some corespondence between Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Ghosal, and which contains an undertaking on the part of the signatories to pay up the revenue by the 5th April, and to revoke their pledge of passive resistance. Having failed to persuade the people to follow his advice, Mr. Muljibhai attached the ornaments, vessels, etc., belonging to seven persons. Not content with this, Mr. Muljibhai showered on the blessed head of Mr. Gandhi very undignified—it is too mild a word—expressions, which but for the spirit of great forbearance among the people, were fully calculated to provoke them to retaliate.

AUTHORITIES STIFFENING.

The Assistant Collector and the Mamlatdar visited the village Limboshi on the same date and after a vain attempt to persuade and to threaten people into submission promulgated an order under section 141 of the Land Revenue Code to the effect that all the standing crops and the crops not yet completely harvested and lying in the fields in the whole village to be attached and that nothing should be removed without the special written permission of the Mamlatdar. Instead of being terrorised, the villagers have remained absolutely firm and undaunted in their determination not to pay the revenue. Simultaneously with this notification, 40 notices threatening holders of land with absolute forfeiture of their rights have been served in that village.

In other villages too, the authorities are stiffening. In one part of Nadiad town proper, the Matadars of Kakarkhad Pati have been called upon by the Mamlatdar to pay the revenue due from the whole of that part. The Matadars derive their title under the Watan Act and are supposed to be the recognized leaders of the people in their part of the town. The authorities, however, seem to recognize them only when it suits their purpose or convenience as on the present occasion. As against the liability imposed upon them by the Mamlatdar's action, the privileges they enjoy under the best of circumstances are merely nominal and very insignificant. It is not yet known what reply the Matadars have given. But I have learnt from a reliable source that they are pleading their inability and also want of responsibility on their part.

VISITS TO VILLAGES.

NADIAD, Mar. 30.

Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Ratansi D. Morarji arrived here on Friday. There was quite a large gathering of people at the station and the visitors were given a cordial reception. After spending a couple of hours at the Hindu Anath Ashram, where most of the workers are lodged, Mr. Jamnadas with Mr. Banker proceeded by rail to Torna (close to Dasalvada on the Nadiad-Kapadwanj railway). A meeting of the villagers was held when more than 500 people were present. The meeting was thoroughly representative practically every house in the village being represented by at least one member. Mr. Gordhandas Keshavlal, a pleader of Ahmedabad, who had come for a holiday to his native village at Kapadwanj, was also present at the meeting and introduced the visitors to the assembly in appropriate terms and proposed Mr. Jamnadas to the chair. The proposal having been duly seconded, was carried with acclamation and Mr. Jamnadas took the chair.

Mr. Banker addressed the meeting at length on the present situation in the Kaira district. He passed in review the main events leading up to their resolve not to pay the assessment even at considerable risk. Mr. Gandhi made representations to Government and its officers who were concerned with the administration of the district. But these representations were unavailing and the authorities stiffened up in their attitude and declined to grant more than a showy relief to the afflicted people. It was in these circumstances said Mr. Banker, that Mr. Gandhi had thought it fit to advise the people not to pay up their dues of revenue by voluntarily selling their goods and chattels or by borrowing from the village Bania at ruinous rates of interest. If Government officers, in spite of the universal cry and proved distress in the district, attempted to attach their property or confiscate their lands they might do so; but the cultivators he hoped, would not be disloyal to their conscience or to truth. During the past few days, he had more than one evidence of the determination, fortitude and cheerfulness, in the face of dire adversity of the people and he had utmost confidence in their ability to resist the attempts made by the authorities to coerce them into submission.

Mr. Jamnadas made a brief speech and referred to the heroic conduct of the cultivators of the Kaira district.

The meeting was then dissolved and the visitors took leave of their hosts amidst enthusiastic cries of "Vande Mataram."

It must be added that the people had begun to return to the village only that morning after camping out in the fields and open country owing to plague and it is possible that but for this the audience would have swelled beyond the capacity of the place of meeting, even the village housewives took a keen interest in the proceedings and several of them were present when Messrs. Banker and Jamnadas addressed the meeting.

On their return, Messrs. Jamnadas and Banker broke journey at Wadthal, an important village in the Nadiad taluka, Ordinarily, this is believed to be the best and the most flourishing village and Mr. Gandhi selected it as one of the villages for enquiry by himself. Subsequently he proposed to Mr. Ghosal that he should treat it as a test village and invite Mr. Gandhi to be present at any official inquiry he made. Mr. Ghosal undertook his official enquiry as suggested by Mr. Gandhi, but did not invite the latter to be present.

At the station the visitors were met by another enthusiastic band of people from the village which is about two miles from the station. A fairly large number of villagers had already gathered together under a large Peepul tree skirting at the other end of the village and an enthusiastic meeting was held.

AT UTTARSANDA.

While Messrs. Jamnadas and Banker were visiting villages at one end of the Taluka, Messrs. Ratansi and Vallabhbhai J. Patel were visiting villages at the other end. A public meeting was addressed at Uttarsanda. Besides the people of the village, large numbers of those belonging to neighbouring villages such as Chaklasi, Bhumel and Gotal, had specially come at very short notice to attend the meeting. There were nearly seven to eight hundred people and their enthusiasm knew no bounds, Mr. Ratansi presided and Mr. Vallabhbhai, who has from the outset taken a keen interest in the condition of the people and has at considerable sacrifice of his professional interests devoted himself to the cause, delivered a speech reviewing the situation. Mr. Ratansi spoke in eulogistic terms of the men who for the sake of truth and justice were ready to undergo great sufferings and hardships. He assured them that they had the sympathy and admiration of the whole country in their brave fight and he hoped they would win at last. He too urged them to persevere in the cause of truth.

At the close of the meeting 75 ryots signed the declaration on the spot and since then more people have signed it.

COERCIVE MEASURES INCREASING.

(From our Correspondent.)

MATAR, April 1.

Thirty-five khalsa notices have been served in Navagam and Nayaka. Coercive measures are increasing. Two mahalkaris have been specially appointed for the collection of revenue in Matar taluka.

DEMAND FOR PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

A BENGAL SCHEME.

REPEAL OF DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT URGED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 31.

The Bengal Provincial Conference resumed its sittings to-day at Chinsura. Mr. B. Chakravarti moved a resolution urging upon the Government the necessity of opening up a military career for Bengalees. He said unless they joined the army they would not be fit to secure Home Rule. A man who could not defend his home was not entitled to Home Rule. He urged that provision should be made to give military training to as large a portion of Bengalees as might offer themselves for training.

This motion was carried after being seconded and supported by Mr. A. N. Chaudhuri, Professor Ramamurti, and others.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea moved the Self-Government resolution, which was a lengthy one and was in advance of the Congress-League scheme of constitutional reforms. The conference demanded a complete measure of provincial autonomy for Bengal according to a scheme attached to the resolution. After defining the functions of the Government of India the resolution urged that the provincial Government would be responsible to the people of the province of Bengal, which should comprise of all Bengalee speaking areas, that the provincial Council should consist of at least 450 to 500 members, that the Governor of the province shall be representative of the sovereign, and the system of executive Government should be the Cabinet system, that the procedure to be adopted in the provincial council should be as far as possible the proceedure of the British Parliament and that the provincial council should be given power to amend the constitution of the provincial council except as regards the office of the Governor.

Mr. Banerjea said this scheme was in advance of the Congress scheme. That scheme did not provide responsible government, but a transitory stage which led to responsible Government. The present scheme invested them with the power of dismissing the executive, and if the executive was dismissed and another executive was appointed, the House as before had comp'ete control over the executive.

The resolution was seconded and supported by a number of delegates, Hindus and Mahomedans, and carried.

The last resolution related to internment and the Conference demanded the repeal of the Defence of India Act and the Bengal Regulation III, the immediate release of detenus against whom there was not sufficient evidence. The Conference condemned the Rowlatt Committee, but expressed appreciation for the appointment of an Advisory Committee and at the promise to appoint non-official visitors to see the detenus. Several formal resolutions, including two urging repeal of the Press Act and the Arms Act, were also adopted.

TEXT OF THE SELF-GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 31.

At the Subjects Committee meeting there was an animated discussion between the parties of Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea and Mr. Motilal Ghose over the Advisory Board resolution in connection with the internments. Both parties left without settlement and this morning when the Conference met neither Mr. Motilal nor Mr. Banerjea was there. But at about 1-30 when both appeared together arm-in-arm there was unbounded enthusiasm and they were greeted by the whole house with tremendous shouts of "Bande Mataram."

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea moved the following resolution:—"That this Conference, while according its cordial support to and urging the acceptance of the Congress-League Scheme of constitutional reforms, demands that as the first substantial step towards the progressive realisation of responsible government in India a full and complete measure of provincial autonomy mentioned below:—

The functions of the Government of India should be confined to (1) military and naval affairs, (2) foreign and political relations, (3) relation with other parts of the Empire, (4) legislation affecting inter-provincial fiscal relations, (5) legislation as regards tariffs, customs duties, taxes to be applied for imperial purposes, regulation of coinage and weights anl measures, banking and currency regulations, (6) treatment, surveillance and expulsion of foreigners, (7) colonization and emigration, (8) patents, inventions and the protection of the products of intellectual activity, (9) protection of Indian trade abroad, (10) inter-provincial railway roads and waterways, (11) posts and telegraphs, (12) all other matters in regard to which uniform legislation for the whole of India may be desirable.

The Provincial Government of Bengal will exercise all functions of Government other than those reserved for the Government of India. The Provincial Government of Bengal would be made responsible to the people of this province through their elected representatives. The province of Bengal should comprise all the Bengalee speaking districts and areas including such as are at present under the administration. All persons ordinarily residing within the province of the age of 21 knowing how to read or write or possessing such property qualification as would include the majority of the peasantry, artisans and small traders of Bengal should be entitled to vote for the election of members to the Provincial Council. Such corporate bodies as universities, district boards and municipalities should have a special representation in the Provincial Council. Special electorates may be formed for securing the representation of Mahomedans (the percentage being as laid down in the Congress-League scheme) Europeans and Zemindars in the Provincial Council, but such special representation should be tentative for the present.

ELECTION OF COUNCIL.

No voter should have more than one vote. Those who participate in any election by the special electorate should not take part in the general election. The Provincial Council should consist of at least 450 to 500 members and should be wholly elective, due consideration being paid to the difference between urban areas and rural areas and specially to large towns and cities in the allotment of the seats. The Government of the province shall be the representative of the Sovereign and the system of Executive Government should be the Cabinet system. The procedure to be adopted in the Provincial Council should be as far as possible the procedure of the British Parliament.

(Message incomplete.)

ALL-INDIA AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 1.

The preparations for the 9th All-India Ayurvedic Conference to be held at Lahore from 26th April to 1st May, 1918, are proceeding apace. Pandit D. Gopalacharlu Vaidyaratna of Madras has kindly consented to preside. Dr. Vaman Desai and Pandit Yadavji Tricumji Acharya of Bombay, Kaviraj Shiama Das Vachaspati and Kaviraj Surendranath Goswami of Calcutta, Hazik-ul-Mulk Hakim Mohamad Ajmal Khan of Delhi, the Hon. Lala Sukhbir Singh of Muzeffarnagar, Swami Lakshmi Ram Ayurvedacharya of Jaipore, Kaviraj Umacharan Bhattacharya, Kaviratna of Benares and Mahatma Hansraj of Lahore will preside at the different sittings of the Science Congress in connection with the Conference. Kavirajas Gannath Sen, Saraswati, Yogindranath Sen, Vaidyaratna and Yamini Bhushen Roy of Calcutta will deliver three special lectures.

ALL-INDIA KANKUBJA CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, April 1.

The All-India Kankubja Conference held a six-hour sitting yesterday. Resolutions on female education, the abolition of early marriage, the establishment of educational institutions were passed, the speakers including a lady delegate. In response to an appeal for funds over twelve thousand rupees were subscribed in aid of the Kankubja Educational Institutions and National Fund.

MALI EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

The eighth session of the Mali Education Conference met on the 30th ultimo at Nandura. The President Mr. Shioramji Baboorao Dhayarkar urged on the people the importance of education and prayed Government to make education free and compulsory, to provide for the agricultural and horticultural education in the primary schools.

COMBATANT BRITISH SOLDIERS.

INCREASE OF PAY ANNOUNCED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 1.

Various increases in the pay of combatant British soldiers in India are notified to take effect from 29th September last including:

(1) reducing to six months the qualifying period of grant of proficiency pay;

(2) rendering separation allowance independent of the soldiers making an allotment of pay;

(3) increasing by three pence per day the sterling pay for warrant officers and non-commissioned officers;

(4) raising minimum daily pay, (a) to one shilling and six pence for trooper, gunner, driver, sapper, pioneer, private, (b) to one shilling and nine pence for paid Lance-Corporal or paid acting bombardier and (c) to two shillings for corporal and 2nd corporal;

(5) allowing pensions to be drawn under certain conditions in addition to pay in case of those completing 22 years service;

(6) discontinuing stoppages for ordinary admissions to hospitals.

TURKISH FORCE PURSUED

MANY IMPORTANT BRITISH CAPTURES.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April. 1.

A Mesopotamian communique says:—

Our troops have pursued with untiring energy the remnants of the Turkish force which was defeated at Khan Baghdadieh and by midday of the 28th March had advanced beyond Ana, 83 miles to the north-west of Hit. Full particulars of our captures are not received yet, but they prove to be of great importance and much valuable information has been obtained. Large depots at Haditha and Ana fell into our hands containing quantities of gun and small arm ammunition, mine throwers, hand grenades, petrol ordnance, equipment of all descriptions, and also many small river boats. The number of prisoners has been increased to 5,000.

DOMINIONS' MAN-POWER.

PREMIER'S APPEAL FOR MAXIMUM MEASURE OF SUPPORT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 31.
Recd. 12 noon, April 1.

The Press Bureau states that Mr. Lloyd George has sent the following message to the Prime Ministers of Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and Newfounland:—We have been inspired during the past week with constant news of dauntless courage with which the Dominion troops have withstood the desperate assault of vastly more numerous forces. The battle shows that the Empire has good reason to be proud of all its sons. Our army cannot have too many of these splendid men and we propose to ask Parliament to authorise immediate measures for raising fresh forces here. I urge the Dominion Governments to reinforce the troops in the fullest possible manner and with the smallest possible delay. The struggle is only opening and it is our business to see that the armies get the maximum measure of support. Let none think that what even the remotest Dominions can do now can be too late. Before the campaign is finished the last man may count.

BRITISH TROOPS TRANSFERRED TO ASIAGO PLATEAU.

SUCCESS OF THE FLYING CORPS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 31, 5-15 p.m.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., April 1.

A British communiqué from Italy says the British at Montello have been relieved and transferred to a new sector on the Asiago plateau. Three British aeroplanes on Saturday attacked nineteen enemy machines over the aerodrome Eastward of Piave destroying six.

The Flying Corps, since its arrival, has destroyed 83 machines and lost ten.

GERMAN ARREST OF KAMENEFF.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS DEMANDED BY RUSSIANS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 31.
Recd. Midnight, April 1.

The Council of Commissaries has demanded that Germany shall release the Soviet Envoy Kameneff who was arrested on the Aalands when returning from England. They have also demanded that Austria shall release the Odessa Commissaries whom the Austrian Commandant at Odessa arrested as hostages. Germany has demanded that the Soviets shall send no more reinforcements or munitions to Finnish Red Guards.

WHITE GUARDS CAPTURE TAMMERFORS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

STOCKHOLM, Mar. 31.
Recd. Midnight, April 1.

The White Guards have captured Tammerfors.

FIELD-MARSHAL HAIG'S REPLY TO GENERAL BOTHA'S MESSAGE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 31.
Recd. 12 noon, April 1.

In reply to General Botha's message, Field-Marshal Haig has telegraphed "Hearty thanks for your message. All ranks of the British armies in France are greatly cheered by your generous appreciation of their efforts in this great struggle and very proud of the confidence which the people of our great Empire place in their armies' ability to win."

THE SILVER MARKET REPORT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, Mar. 31.
Recd. 12-45 p. m. April 1.

The silver market report says following the rapid rise in price to 46d. the China exchange weakened and with less competition thence the price fell to 45 5/8d.

In view of the Easter holidays the actual strength of the market is difficult to guage, but pending any further news regarding the American Government's scheme for easing the position the present level seems likely to be maintained.

DEATH OF SIR ALFRED GASLEE

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 31.
Recd. 12 noon, April 1.

The death is announced of Sir Alfred Gaslee.

The late Sir Alfred Gaslee was born on 3rd June, 1844. He entered the Army in 1863; and served in various wars and expeditions and received several medals and was mentioned in various despatches and decorated more than once. He was created K.C.B. in 1898, when serving the Tirrah Expeditionary Force and the Khyber Field Force. He was made a Lieut.-General in 1903 and General in 1906. He was in command of the Northern Army, India 1907-8. He was awarded G.C.I.E. in 1901 and G.C.B. in 1909.

ENGLAND'S WEALTH.

(Associated Press.)

COLOMBO, Mar. 28.

(Delayed in transmission.)

The London correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" cabling on March 26th says Lord Leverhulme in an interview stated that if the war last three to five years more, and he could not see how it could last less, finance would not stop us. England was a hundred-fold wealthier than she was during the Napoleonic menace and her indebtedness was 800 millions sterling.

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TELEPHONE 1898.

HINDI AS LINGUA FRANCA

CONFERENCE AT INDORE.

(From a correspondent.)

INDORE, Mar. 29.

Mr. Gandhi, President-elect, arrived yesterday noon from Ahmedabad and Mrs. Gandhi from Motihari. She was garlanded at Mhow Station. They were received by a large crowd at the station, where Rai Bahadur Seth Hukumchand, Dr. Sarju Prasad, Seth Kalyanmal Hirachand Kothari, Siramal Bapna, Rao Bahadur Sirdar Madho Rao Kibe and others, high officials of the State and gentry, with a large number of volunteers and workers met them at the station. His Highness the Maharaja Holkar and Maharaj Kumar with the Chief Minister, have gone to attend the marriage ceremony at Kolhapur. The crowd at the railway station was very large. The reception was unprecedented. Mr. Gandhi was obliged to yield to persistent entreaties of the volunteers to unhorse his carriage, to be drawn by them, though only for a few paces. The procession consisting of the soldiers in uniform, decorated horses and elephants and State carriages was taken through the city to the President's lodging.

The preparations for reception and the lodging of an unprecedentedly large number of delegates and their comforts are very elaborate. About 700 volunteers with well organised officers are attending the delegates and looking after the arrangements. The huge pandal with a sitting accommodation for over 10,000 has been specially erected. The delegates are being lodged in the spacious *dharmsala* of Seth Hukumchandji, the spacious state sarai, several garden houses and bungalows, besides the tents in the pandal compound. Every train brings in hundreds of delegates from far and near.

An exhibition of Hindi old manuscripts and other famous books located in the Town Hall opened by Mr. Gandhi this morning, on which occasion also notable personages were present. Several hours before the appointed time, delegates and visitors began occupying seats. The whole pandal has been divided into blocks in front of the raised dais. At half past one, Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi entered the pandal the whole audience standing and calling "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai," Deshbhakta Ki Jai," etc., and people near the passage touching their feet in reverence. Jagatguru Shankaracharya of the Karvirpeeth also arrived amidst loud cheers. Prince Jaswant Raoji Holkar arrived with his retinue and had enthusiastic reception.

After the recitation of prayers in Sanskrit and songs sung by girls and boys, Prince Jaswant Rao Holkar, heir-apparent, then rose amidst acclamation to offer welcome on behalf of the State to the delegates and in doing so delivered the following speech. The young Prince, aged about twelve, spoke remarkably well in Hindi and on resuming his seat was again greeted with cheers.

Jagatguru Sankaracharya of Karver Peth then spoke in Hindi and conferred his blessings for the success of the conference. Then Rai Bahadur Seth Hukumchand, Chairman of the Reception Committee, delivered his welcome address. He dwelt on the necessity of a common language for the united thinking of the thirty-three crores of Indians. He quoted late Bharatendra Babu Harishchandra and late Dr. Rajendralal, Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Tilak in holding Hindi as the most easy and suitable common language for India. He detailed some of the necessities for the enrichment and development of Hindi and declared that it was time for action and not only for speech. He then formally proposed Mr. Gandhi to the presidential chair. Rao Bahadur Kibe seconded. Srimati Hemantkumari Chawdhurani, Maharaj Balbhadrasinghji and others supporting. When Mr. Gandhi took the chair he was garlanded by the Chairman, Dr. Saryuprasad, the Secretary, then read messages of sympathy from various gentlemen most notable being from the Maharaja Holkar, from Indore, Maharajas of Dhar and Jhalrapatan, the Hon. Madanmohan Malaviya and the Indian residents of South Africa.

ARTIFICIAL DIFFERENTIATIONS.

Mr. Gandhi before delivering his presidential address read a long letter from Pundit Malaviya in which he expressed his firm conviction that Hindi is the *lingua franca* of India. The extent of literature was, Mr. Gandhi said, coincident with the extent of the territory over which the language is spoken. Language and literature reflects the life of the people. Hindi literature ought to be worthy of great people of the country who would adopt the language and hence it was necessary to consider the position of Hindi from the literary standpoint.

He said that the differentiation between Hindus and Hahomedans was artificial and that similar was the difference between Hindi and Urdu. He hoped that natural merging together of Hindi and Urdu would be brought about and remain eternal. He had already expressed his opinion why English not suitable as the national language and the harm done to the people owing to the impoverishment of the popular language. He was not opposed to English and felt that scientific knowledge can only be acquired through English. He mentioned ways of spreading Hindi.

Next donation of Rs. 10,000 announced from Maharaja Holkar whom Mr. Gandni thanked on behalf of the Conference.

The second day's proceedings began at noon on the next day.

The President read a letter of encouragement from Swami Satyadeva Anterned at Motihari in Bihar.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

After the resolutions of the day were duly passed, Babu Shivprasad Gupta of Benares was called upon to appeal for funds. An anonymous donor had promised to pay Rs. 1,000 per annum to help a Hindi Teaching Vidyalaya for five years, if one was started. Similar such annual promises were made. Rai Bahadur Seth Hukumchand announced a donation of Rs. 10,000. Jagat Guru Shankaracharya gave Rs. 500. The total donations including his Highness' promise went beyond Rs. 30,000. The sammelan then dissolved at 5 p.m.

INDORE, April 1.

EDUCATION OF FEMALES.

The Hindi Conference met again at 12-30 p.m. yesterday.

After prayer and welcome songs sung by boys, Srimati Gangabai read a paper on "The mother tongue as the medium of instruction." She was followed by Srimati Hemantkumari Chowdhuri of Patiala, who spoke in very lucid and chaste Hindi. She described how her father, the late Navinchandra Roy, laboured hard for the introduction of Hindi in the Punjab. She laid stress on the importance of female education in Hindi. She related how her Highness the Begum of Bhopal declared her views in favour of Hindi. The speaker, though she is a Bengali lady, spoke for an hour in an admirable style in Hindi.

She was followed by Pandita Manorama Bai, Upadeshka of Rutlam, and Srimati Venubai. The latter read a paper on the importance of female education in Hindi. She said that although she was a Telegu lady, her education in Hindi had much influence over her mental development. She was followed by Srimati Maganbai of Bombay. She also spoke on the importance of female education and related the lamentable lot of Hindu child-widows who, if properly educated, could be made very useful members of society. In her own widows' home all education was imparted through the medium of Hindi.

Mr. Purushottamdas Tandon, Chief Secretary, then submitted the annual report for adoption.

Before the close of the session the President conferred degrees on and gave certificates to successful candidates. Medals were also given to several candidates. The President then said that the Nagari Pracharni Sabha of Benares had invited the next Sammelan, but he said as it would be more beneficial to hold the next session somewhere in the Bombay Presidency, the place would be settled and notified later on. It was agreed to by the delegates.

Rai Bahadur Pandit Sarajuprasad, Secretary, Reception Committee, then thanked the President and delegates for having made the Sammelan such a grand success. As a mark of the memorable sitting of the Sammelan under the presidentship of Mahatma Gandhi, he announced the opening of a Sahitya Vidyalaya at Indore for Central India and Rajputana.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS FROM RANGOON.

RATES INCREASED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

RANGOON, Mar. 30.

From May 1st all homeward passengers from Rangoon are being increased as follows under orders from Home:—The first class by £25, the second class by £16, the third class by £8. These correspond to 30 per cent increase on P. and O. fares, fifty per cent. on Bibby Lines, and sixty per cent. on the Henderson Line. No return tickets are being booked from April 1st. Large increases are notified in passage rate to Calcutta, Madras, Coconada, Chittagong, etc., the first class to Calcutta being increased to Rs. 112 from Rs. 92, and others *pro rata*.

EUROPEAN POLICE COMMISSIONER IN NATIVE STATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—Now that the position and responsibilities of Native States are being discussed with a view to a satisfactory solution at the hands of Mr. Montagu, I should like to bring before the readers of your paper the question of the Police Commissionership in a Native State being bestowed on a European. Now the question arises what becomes of the declared policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of the State when such an important department as the police is controlled by a European? The police have nowhere in India shown a good record. The public is not exactly enamoured of these "friends of the poor." When such relations exist between the police and the people matters tend to become worse at least in Native States where the European Police Commissioner is out of touch with popular sympathies and opinions. It is a well-known fact that there is no public opinion as such in Native States which could bring pressure to bear on the Police Department with a European at the head to keep it within its limits. The head of the department being a European is more likely to look to his "izzat" rather than bow to public opinion and only in extreme cases can he be made to see his errors. Besides, his subordinates are more likely to mislead him and make him hold fast tenaciously to his prejudices in order to grind their own axes or wreak their own revenges. We all of us know what the Indian Jack-in-the-office is. Imagine what he often is in the Police Department in a Native State.

I think therefore on principle one ought always to object to a European being placed at the head of the Police Department in a Native State. In Baroda, for instance, we have an Englishman at the head of the Police Department. He is a good competent man, but that does not justify his being placed there. If Baroda cannot find a competent Indian to preside at the head of the Police Department she should not boast of being the most go-ahead state in India, should not equally boast of having had Indians as good Diwans.

The whole question needs to be carefully gone into and thoroughly discussed.—Yours, etc.,

S. B. ARTE.

Sayaji Ganj, Baroda, Mar. 28.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

The Mark of the Perfect in Every Part Bicycle
THERE'S always one safe course when selecting a new bicycle—see that it carries the B.S.A. name and the famous "Three Guns" trade mark shown above; they are a guarantee of highest quality material and workmanship.
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are known the world over as the "Perfect in Every Part" bicycles. Constructed throughout in the B.S.A. factories nothing is omitted which will increase comfort, reliability, and length of service. Every part of a B.S.A. Bicycle is guaranteed interchangeable.
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FOR SOLO AND SIDECAR.

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The West Indian Lime has long been known to contain more Natural Health-giving properties than any other fruit. That is why
ROSE'S LIME JUICE
is still unsurpassed as a Non-alcoholic Drink.
There are two kinds—the Sweetened (Lime Juice Cordial), and the Unsweetened (Prepared Lime Juice). The requirements of the War Office, British Red Cross Society and Y.M.C.A. for the B.E.F. and Hospitals are so urgent that supplies of ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL must be curtailed to the general public so long as the urgency exists. Should your dealer, therefore, be unable to supply, try a bottle of the Unsweetened Lime Juice at the same price and sweeten to your taste. ROSE'S LIME JUICE is an excellent preventive of Malarial Fevers, and is always
DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME & REFRESHING,
but be sure you get ROSE'S
—there are imitations.

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VRINDAVANDAS MANSION,
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Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.
Spacious, well ventilated & furnished Rooms, Sound and substantial Food. Rates very Moderate to suit all pockets, Trial is earnestly solicited
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KAMINIA OIL Regtd.
This oil contains pure precious ingredients. It stops hair falling out stops itching, prevents dandruff, stimulates new growth and restores faded hair to its natural colour.
It is also very efficacious to Businessmen, Brain-workers, and Students as it keeps the brain cool, memory refreshed and scalp clean. Besides it is exquisitely perfumed. For superiority Gold Medal is awarded in the Mysore Exhibition. Use it once.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
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Price Rs. 2-10-0 for 3 bottles,
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Batliwalla's Balamrut, the Tonic for Children and Weak Persons. Price Re. 1.
Other famous preparations are:—BATLIWALLA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets, Grs. I and II each, in Bottles of 100 each. AGUE MIXTURE (Small), 10 As. CHOLEROL for Cholera and Diarrhoea and Vomiting, Re. 1. TOOTH POWDER, 4 As. TONIC PILLS (Embiral Brand) for Pale People and Nervous Breakdown, Rs. 1-8. RINGWORM OINTMENT for Ringworm, Dhobies' Itch, etc., price As. 4.
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Dr. H. I. Batliwalla Sons & Co. Ld
Worli Laboratory Bombay.
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Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.

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Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
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KANTA BLDS., KALBADEVI ROAD,
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Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.
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The best tonic of the day, remedy for Indian Potentates, gives health, strength and vigour to all. Universal cure for all diseases of the heart, lungs stomach and liver.
Prices: Rs. 2 per phial; Rs. 3 per tube
Agents Wanted:
Menois Gold Pills Agency,
Address.—BOMBAY. 18.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Thursday, Mar. 28th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

		£		£
Total Bullion	..	60,600,000		No change.
Public Deposits	..	*53,800,000	Inc.	12,400,000
Other deposits	..	137,500,000	Inc.	3,100,000
Govt. Securities	..	56,000,000	Dec.	1,000,000
Other do.	..	*112,400,000	Inc.	13,200,000
Notes and Gold	..	31,200,000	Dec.	500,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 17 % of the Liabilities.
* Corrections if any will follow.—
London markets are closed until Tuesday.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 28th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	..	19,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..	..	1,000
" to Continent..	..	..	12,000
Futures at New York May	..	..	32.74+ 3
" " July	..	..	32.12+ 6
Spot Cotton at New York	..	34.25	Unchgd.
" " Orleans	..	33.50	
Futures at New Orleans May	..	..	31.50—12
" July	..	30.85	Unchgd.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	..	9½
Demand Bills	..	..	4.75.25
Silver Commercial Bars	..	..	92½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar. 28th.

Bar Silver Spot	..	45 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	..	3 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	..	3 9/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	..	3 1/4
" " " 6 "	..	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	..	3 3/8
" 7 day day market loans	..	3 3/8
Consols 2½%	..	54 1/16
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	..	46½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	..	62
Government Securities 3 %	..	53½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	..	27.21

New York, Mar. 30th.
New York and New Orleans markets are closed to day.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	9½
Demand Bills	..	4.75.35
Silver Commercial Bars	..	92½

WAR LOANS.

London Mar. 28th.

3½% 1925—1928	£86
4½% 1925—1945	£100½
5% New	£93½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 28th.

RAPESEEDS.	
Rapeseed, Merozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Toria Rapeseed Afloat Value..	600
LINSEED.	
Linseed Calcutta Value	595
METALS.	
English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£116½
Hard Spelter Nominal..	..
JAVA SUGAR.	
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta April-May Sellers	15/6
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta April-May Sellers	18/6
Tone:—Steadier—More enquiry.	
RUBBER.	
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Value	2/10
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June Dull	2/6

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, April 1.

The market for forward delivery has been practically closed to-day. Most of the offices are closed for Easter Monday and the Marwadi bazaar was not open up to 5 p.m. No business was reported.

The market for ready cotton at Colaba was open, but only a small business has been done, the tone being firm.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P. M.

Bombay, April 1, 9-30 p.m.

Although market has not yet opened but owing to-day Broach Good option day Private Broach business doing at Rs. 710.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G)	673	663	601	571	Ready
Sciude-Punjab (M G.)	673	663	691	..	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	..	650	..	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	..	679	640	..	Ready
Akola Khangaum Karanja (M.G)	..	700	650	..	Ready
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G)	..	706	658	..	Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G)	..	710	690	..	Ready
	..	715	695	..	Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	725	705	..	Ready
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	..	725	705	..	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	

*** RECEIPTS.**

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. of 30th March 1918:

Cotton	..	11,722 bales.
Wheat	..	35,666 cwts.
Linseed	..	1,227 "
Rape, &c.	..	1,334 "
Gingellyseed	..	Nil
Poppyseed	..	Nil
Groundnuts	..	2,435 "
Castorseed	..	5,878 "
Rice	..	8,937 "
Myrabollams	..	47 "
Cottonseed	..	290 "
Mustardseed	..	Nil
Gram	..	4,013 "
Jowar	..	1,000 "
Maize	..	647 "
Barley	..	700 "

* These do not include arrivals by sea which are not available.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 1st April, 1918, was 29.052 inches.

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 1.

Thunderstorms and duststorms were fairly numerous yesterday in the North-West and Central India, and owing to the western depression rainfall occurred locally in Kashmir, the Punjab, west United Provinces. There were also a few falls in south Burma and North-West Frontier Provinces. Chief amounts are: Victoria Point one inch, Mergui one and a half, Meerut three-quarters, Mussooree, Lahore and Simla a half, Srinagar one, Sonamarg one and a half. Temperature much lower than usual in North-West India. Another disturbance is approaching through west Persia.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in the United Provinces and into Bengal with thundershowers in central parts of the country.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 1st April 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall associated with thunderstorms has been nearly general in the south-west Punjab and along the submontane districts. Lahore reports 0.60in. and Multan 0.15in. Humidity is considerably above the average. Day temperature is locally below normal except at Ambala and Delhi; night temperature is in defect in the south Punjab.

The United Provinces.—A few thunderstorms are reported but no appreciable rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal in the west. Night temperature is in excess at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—A few thunderstorms are reported in the north, but no rain has fallen. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal in Rajputana. Day temperature is below the average in lower Sind and west Rajputana; night temperature is in slight defect in upper Sind and in considerable defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in Kathiawar and above it in Central India West. Day temperature is locally below normal in Gujarat and Kathiawar; night temperature is generally below the average.

The Central Provinces.—A few dust or thunderstorms are reported, but the accompanying rainfall is insignificant. Skies are clear or moderately clouded. Night temperature is in excess at a few stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the north of the division and are clear in the south. Humidity is below normal in east Hyderabad and locally in the Bombay Deccan. Night temperature is in defect at Poona and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally in the Punjab; dust or thunderstorms have occurred in the United Provinces, north Rajputana and the west of the Central Provinces, but the accompanying rainfall has been insignificant. The disturbed conditions in the north are more marked to-day and have spread eastwards over the United Provinces.

Rainfall is likely to extend into the United Provinces. Thunderstorms are probable in the Central Provinces and the adjacent districts of Hyderabad and of the Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on MONDAY, the 1st of April, 1918.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Departure since 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (31st Mar.)	72.7	60.1	72	..	5.79	—4.67
Jask	81.3	65.8	66	..	7.28	+3.22
Do. (Mar.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (31st Mar.)	78.3	70.6	26	..	0.55	—3.04
PUNJAB—						
Multan	66.8	58.7	89	0.15	1.57	+0.36
Rawalpindi	68.5	51.0	87	0.02	13.99	+5.70
Lahore	78.6	60.3	92	0.60	3.24	—0.04
Hissar	79.0	54.4	86	0.02	1.08	—
Ambala	79.0	62.2	90	0.10	2.34	—3.07
Delhi	92.5	62.8	75	0.09	1.67	—1.72
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	95.3	67.6	52	..	1.22	—0.35
Malapur	99.2	69.1	48	0.03	0.76	—1.35
Jhansi	102.6	74.4	43	..	0.37	—1.51
Cawnpore	101.0	70.5	49	..	0.65	—1.38
Allahabad	103.0	76.3	37	..	0.39	—1.73
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	84.7	61.4	67	..	0.62	—0.47
Karachi	79.0	69.9	77	..	1.54	+0.11
Ajmer	92.9	56.2	57	..	0.25	—1.04
Jaipore	94.5	56.2	68	0.08	0.24	—1.10
Kotah	99.8	74.8	49	..	0.10	—0.76
Mount Abu	77.5	55.9	46	..	0.12	—1.08
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	89.8	61.5	62	..	0.15	—0.30
Dwarka	80.9	72.1	63	..	0.01	—0.67
Veraval	88.1	68.8	52	..	0	—0.47
Rajkot	90.6	59.0	49	..	0	—0.50
Bhavnagar Para	99.0	68.8	53	..	0	—0.56
Surat	95.1	66.3	60	..	0	—0.34
Ahmedabad	98.4	64.3	48	..	0	—0.39
Deesa	97.9	60.4	48	..	0	—0.51
Keemuch	96.3	58.8	50	..	0.06	—0.74
Indore	99.1	63.9	38	..	0.21	—0.69
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	99.5	76.3	38	..	1.29	—1.30
Saugor	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hoshangabad	103.7	73.8	53	0.02	0.57	—1.38
Khandwa	101.0	72.4	26	..	0.04	—1.14
Akola	104.3	75.5	26	..	0.27	—1.77
Amraoti	102.5	76.8	26	0.02	0.16	—1.89
Nagpur	102.2	76.3	40	0.03	0.43	—2.12
Chanda	100.7	76.0	51	..	0.37	—2.44
Raipur	103.7	75.5	29	..	0.95	—1.28
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.1	73.8	70	..	1.45	+0.87
Ratnagiri	89.7	74.1	64	..	0.99	+0.25
Marmugao	88.5	74.7	79	..	5.95	+4.76
Karwar	89.5	73.9	87	..	1.10	—0.53
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	101.4	66.3	27	..	1.61	+0.73
Ahmednagar	98.5	65.2	29	..	3.13	+1.66
Poona	98.3	59.8	44	..	3.91	+2.73
Sholapur	100.8	72.8	28	..	0.67	—1.04
Bijapur	98.5	73.8	30	..	1.16	—0.41
Belgaum	93.5	62.7	61	..	5.70	+3.40
Aurangabad	99.7	69.1	29	..	0.41	—1.05
Nizamabad (Indur)	103.0	76.7	28	..	0.14	—1.71
Hyderabad	97.6	69.2	44	..	3.14	+0.95
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	90.7	75.9	71	..	2.41	—1.07
Calicut	89.8	76.4	77	..	7.27	+0.7
Cochin	90.5	78.0	73	..	17.19	+5.77
Colombo	85.8	73.5	93	..	21.50	—6.37
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.3	69.2	75	..	12.74	+6.83
Bellary	100.1	71.7	55	..	2.72	+0.25
Cuddapah	100.0	72.2	57	..	5.78	+0.93
Madras	87.7	68.6	75	..	22.34	+1.89
Bangalore	89.8	65.1	77	..	3.89	—0.35
Coimbatore	95.0	68.4	69	..	7.86	+2.09
Trichinopoly	93.4	71.6	69	..	3.32	—0.97
Negapatam	89.4	72.5	72	..	38.04	+8.52

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 31st Mar. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.826 Inches
Temperature of Air	80.1 Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.8 "
Dew Point	72.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.7:4 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.1 "
Minimum do. do.	75.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW, ENE, WNW, NW
Movement of Wind do. do.	156 Miles.

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FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

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